The Massillon Independent.

VOL. XXIV---NO. 36. MASSILLON, OHIO, FEBRUARY 25, 1887. WHOLE NO. 1,231.

AN OPEN LETTER
OF INTEREST TO EVERYBODY.

We are now opening our spring stock, which comprises all the latest styles of dress fabrics in woolens and cottons. Our Carpet Department contains all the new styles of the season. Our prices on all goods will be as low as the same grade of goods can be purchased for in any market in this or any other city. We do not advertise to sell twenty per cent.

LESS THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE,

because you would all know that to be a humbug. But we will say that our opportunities and advantages for the purchasing of goods are ---NOT SURPASSED BY ANY,--- our expenses for doing business are less, having no big rent to pay and no profits to divide. Therefore, we are prepared to sell goods cheap at

RICKS' STORE.

Massillon, February, 1887—35-tf

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

R. W. McCAUGHEY, Attorney at Law, office over Diellhenn's Arcade Store, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

COLE & REINOEHL, Attorneys at Law and Notaries Public, office over Marks Bros. store Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

WILLISON & GARRETT, Attorneys-at-Law. Rooms Nos. 11 and 11½ Opera Block.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner. Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor Tremont Block, No. 46 South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio. Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio. $150,000 Capital. S. Hunt, President; C. Steese Cashier.

GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK, Hotel Conrad Block. Dealers in promissory notes, manufacturers' scrip and exchange. Collections made in all cities and towns in the United States. P. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

PETER SAILER, manufacturer and wholesale Cigar dealer Factory corner Erie and Tremont streets.

PHIL. BLUMENSCHEIN, wholesale and retail dealer in Cigars. Factory and store room No. 59 West Main street.

DRUGGISTS.

W. H. McCALL & CO., Druggists. Prescription work a specialty. Dealers in stationery, blank books and school supplies. A full line of druggist's sundries.

Z. T. BALTZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House, Massillon, Ohio

DENTISTS.

E. CHIDESTER, Dentist, over Humberger & Son's store. Nitrous oxide gas administered for painless extraction of teeth.

FURNITURE.

JOHN H. OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Undertaker, No. 23 West Main street.

DRY GOODS.

HUMBERGER & SON, dealers in General Dry Goods, Notions, Fancy Goods, etc. No. 8 East Main Street.

PHYSICIANS.

H. B. GARRIGUES, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon,
Office hours, 8:30 to 10:30 A. M.
2 P. M. to 5 P. M.
7 P. M. to 9 P. M.
Office in H. Beatty's block, formerly occupied by Dr. Barrick. Near corner of Main and Erie streets. Residence Charles and Hill street, near Methodist church.

H. C. ROYER, M. D.
SURGEON.
Office Hours: 7 A. M. to 9:30 A. M.
12 M. to 2 P. M.
5 P. M. to 7 P. M.
Office and Residence 100 E. Main St., Massillon, O.

DR. W. H. KIRKLAND, Homeopathic Practice. Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office hours, 7 to 8 a. m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p. m.. Office open day and night.

JEWELERS.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Erie Street.

C. F. VON KANEL, West Side Jeweler, No. 5 West Main street.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

MASSILLON CONTRACTING AND BUILDING CO., Manufacturers of Doors Sash Blinds, Mouldings, etc.

HESS, SNYDER & CO., manufacturers of Novelty Pumps, Stoves, Engines, Mill and Mining Machinery. Works on South Erie street.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse Powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Joseph Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE COMPANY Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

GROCERIES.

DATWATER & SON, Established in 1832. Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Warehouse in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

ALBRIGHT & CO., Cash Grocery and Provision Dealers, Queensware, etc., No. 25 East Main street Goods delivered free of charge.

TINNERS.

HENRY F. OEHLER, dealer in Stoves, Tinware, House Furnishing Goods, etc. No. 14 West Main street.

REAL ESTATE.

P. G. ALBRIGHT, dealer in all kinds of Real Estate. Office in German Deposit Bank.

MUSIC.

PROF. C. F. BALFOUR, teacher of Instrumental and Vocal Music. Address box 352, Massillon. Residence, corner of Akron and State streets.

MOST PERFECT MADE

Prepared with strict regard to Purity, Strength, and Healthfulness. Dr. Price's Baking Powder contains no Ammonia, Lime, Alum or Phosphates. Dr. Price's Extracts, Vanilla, Lemon, etc., flavor deliciously.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.

MOUNT UNION COLLEGE, A good school to get a thorough Literary, Normal Business and Musical education. Building 20 minutes drive from Alliance Station, O. Telephone 77. Persons thinking of going away to schools should by all means send for our catalogue. Correspondence solicited. Address, PROF. JOSEPH L. SHUNK, A. M., Secretary, Mt. Union, Stark county, Ohio. 42-1y

Intoxicating Liquors.

An ordinance to amend an ordinance to provide against the evils resulting from the sale of intoxicating liquors within the town of Massillon.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of the city of Massillon, That section first of an ordinance entitled "An ordinance to provide against the evils resulting from the sale of intoxicating liquors within the town of Massillon, passed April 28, A. D. 1863, be amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of the city of Massillon, That if any person or persons occupying any house, tavern, shop, store, grocery, eating-house, saloon, bazar, restaurant or other place within the corporate limits of said city, and keeping therein any intoxicating liquors for sale in any quantity, shall permit or allow any kind of rioting, reveling, intoxication or drunkenness in his or her or their said premises, or shall permit or allow any theatrical performance, concert, drama, panorama, gymnasium or other performance for the entertainment or diversion of his or her or their patrons or of the public, or shall sell or give away by themselves, himself or herself, or by an agent, intoxicating liquors in any quantity to persons intoxicated, or shall sell or give away intoxicating liquors on the first day of the week commonly called Sunday, except for medicinal purposes and upon the written prescription of a physician, or shall sell or give away to any minor any intoxicating liquors, each and every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall forfeit and pay a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, with costs of prosecution, and at the discretion of the Mayor stand committed to the jail of the county of Stark until said fines and costs are paid.

SEC. 2. That the places of business named in the first section of this ordinance, except hotels and taverns, shall, during the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, be kept closed, and no business therein transacted: every person being the owner or occupant of any of the places of business mentioned in section one of this ordinance, and keeping therein intoxicating liquors for sale, who shall violate this section shall upon conviction thereof pay a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than twenty dollars and the costs of prosecution.

SEC. 3. This ordinance shall be in force from and after its passage and publication according to law. H. HUBER, Pres't.

J. R. WHITE, City Clerk.

An Ordinance.

An ordinance granting right of way for trestle or bridge over South Erie Street.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of the city of Massillon, That the firm of Russell & Company are hereby granted the right of way over South Erie street in the city of Massillon, to erect thereon a trestle work or bridge to be not less than fourteen feet clear headway and not to exceed sixteen feet in width. Said trestle or bridge to be constructed according to plans submitted, so as not in any manner to obstruct said Erie street or impede travel thereon.

SEC. 2 This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication according to law.

H. HUBER, President.

Attest: J. R. WHITE, City Clerk.

Attachment Notice.

Franklin J. Hoch, Pl'ff. } Before Thos. Blackburn
vs. } Justice of the Peace, of
Louis Stratton, Def't. } Perry Tp., Stark Co., O

On the 14th day of February, 1887, said justice issued an order of attachment in the above action for the sum of $49.10. FRANKLIN J. HOCH.

Massillon, O., Feb. 17, 1887—35-3t

Notice of Appointment.

Estate of John Mong, deceased.

The undersigned has been appointed and qualified as the administrator of the estate of John Mong, late of Stark county, deceased.

Dated this 23d day of February, A. D., 1887.

JOSEPH GLESSNER, Admr.

AGENTS WANTED—We want a good business man in each of four or five counties, including Stark county, to handle a Family Fire and Burglar Proof Safe. It sells for $25.00. Every family needs it. No competition. A live, wide awake man can make from $7 to $25 every working day in the year. Address, with stamp, WM. ALLISON & CO., Xenia, Ohio.

35—

FOR RENT.

House of eight rooms, cellar, summer kitchen and barn. No. 104 East Tremont street. Occupation given April 1. Apply to A. T. Skinner.

Removed.

J. W. Hisey has moved his Dental Rooms to rooms over Conrad's Hardware Store, East Main street. 35-4t.

Where to get the finest plug and best smoking tobacco is often a puzzle to those addicted to the use of the weed. But it never puzzles the man who has ever purchased goods of Grass & Graf.

Prof. C. F. Balfour, whose reputation in Massillon as a musician is well established, has opened a piano school in the Warwick block. Mr. Balfour, it is almost unnecessary to say to the people of this city, is a thorough pianist himself and more than well qualified to teach.

Attend our great closing out sale for bargains in dry goods, cloaks and shoes.

A. L. WATKINS & Co.

The Promenade is a good cigar, and no one can help liking it, who tries it once. Grass & Graf only make it.

Final clearance sale of balance of Wat kins' stock of dry goods and shoes.

CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

THE GREAT NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE BEGIN THEIR WORK.

Temporary Organization Effected—Rev. Dr. Lockwood Offers the Opening Prayer—Illinois Sends the Banner Delegation—The States Not Represented.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 22.—All morning the National Industrial conference thronged the hotels, held important committee meetings and discussed the situation generally. Many of them were new to the work, and their unfamiliarity with parliamentary affairs made things move more slowly than might otherwise have been the case, but there was no real difficulty on this account.

The time set for the convention was 12 o'clock, but at that time Music Hall, the place of meeting, was entirely empty. Shortly after that time, however, the massive front doors of Music Hall were swung open and the hundred or so who had collected before the front of the building were admitted. Quite a steady stream of humanity flowed into the immense hall for some time and took places by the various places. It was long after 1 o'clock before they were called to order. Many American flags ornamented and brightened the platform, and these gave a cheerful appearance to the splendid hall.

The place allotted to Indiana and Illinois was soon quite densely packed; Ohio and Michigan were well represented. Rev. Lockwood, of this city, came early, went away and returned about 1. He sat for awhile on the stage chatting with Secretary Jones, of the local district of the Knights of Labor, awaiting the time for offering up the opening prayer. One of the chief attractions were the lady delegates, who occupied central positions in the hall. They were: Miss Marion Todd, of the Knights of Labor, from Battle Creek, Mich.; Mrs. Emery, Mrs. Severance and Mrs. Culbertson, also from Michigan, and all three Greenbackers.

Mrs. Bowen, of Elgin, Ill., and Mrs. Heath, of Chicago, visitors, also occupied seats on the floor, but were not delegates. It soon became evident that there were not thousands coming to this convention, not even one thousand. When the meeting was called to order by Gen. S. B. Heath, of Chicago, at 1:30 p. m., there were only about 300 persons in the hall. Chairman Heath said that it was not only proper, but customary, to open the convention with prayer.

A cry of "I object," came from Illinois.

Mr. Lockwood said: "Our Father and our God, who art over all things for ever more. You are the God of all nations, and will establish peace among all men. We thank Thee for the impulse of American government which leads to the seeking for purer government. We pray that You will direct this meeting and cause their doings to prosper. We ask it in Jesus' name. Amen."

Chairman Heath appointed A. C. Cosner, of this city, sergeant-at-arms, and H. G. Peterson, also of this city, assistant to Secretary S. L. Douglass. A call of the states discovered Connecticut, Florida, Louisiana and Minnesota not represented. Illinois reported sixty-five delegates.

Richard F. Trevellick, of Michigan, lecturer of the Knights of Labor, was nominated by Chairman Heath for temporary chairman, and was elected viva voce unanimously.

"Hurrah for old Dick!" cried somebody in the back of the audience, and three loud cheers made Music Hall resound.

It was then announced that Rev. Lockwood would deliver the welcoming address.

At this writing there is little doubt but that there will be a split in the convention as soon as the report of the committee on platform is received. All delegates from the country and small towns, and many from the cities, the Knights of Labor being included in the latter, will oppose the George theory, while its friends are numbered almost entirely from the cities and from those who are not real estate owners.

This morning and last night the various state delegations met to select representatives on the various committees. The matter of a land plank was discussed, and the states of Ohio, Indiana, Arkansas, Texas, Michigan and New York are known to have endorsed the ideas expressed in the land plank of the Knights of Labor constitution, which prevents the giving of lands to corporations or the selling of it to foreign capitalists.

There is no doubt but that the address of Henry George, last night, will prove a bomb of no small dimensions to the convention. Its effect has been to stir up his admirers to make them work harder to get his land plank adopted by the convention, and on the other hand, it has stimulated his opponents to oppose it all the more bitterly.

Second Day.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 23.—Delegates came straggling in Music Hall late this morning, and though the hour fixed for the meeting was 9 o'clock, it was really 10 o'clock when Chairman Streeter rapped to order.

The chairman read the following telegram:

"In truth and union, in courage and triumph, I send salutation to the conference.

"JOHN SWINTON."

Upon motion of Gleason, Greenbabcker and Granger, of this state, the names, postoffice address and organization of the delegates were unanimously ordered printed.

W. W. Jones was announced as the Illinois member of the committee on resolutions and platform.

The committee on credentials was thanked for its services, but a motion to discharge it was defeated.

From this point the convention had nothing to do, and its course is rumbling.

Aspiring orators took the floor in and out of order. Speeches were thickly interspersed with objections, replies, questions of order, questions of privilege, laughter and applause.

An understanding had evidently been arrived at between Mrs. Severance, of Milwaukee, and Delegate Proctor, of Kansas. Proctor asked that he might read a preamble and resolution about Oklahoma. Mrs. Severance moved for a suspension of the rules, which, of course, carried, and Proctor read his resolutions with great applause, and afterward made a speech in favor of them. Following after this Bridgely, of Kansas, moved the suspension of the rules and the passage of the resolutions. Gallantry to Mrs. Severance was not strong enough, however, to tide the resolution through. Precedent was the main objection. The object of the resolution was foreign to the object of the convention. It was not preferred to the hundreds of resolutions stacked away in committe room at the Burnet house. It received a great boom, however. Soon after Mrs. Severance's assistance was reciprocated. She held up her finger at Proctor. Proctor called for a speech from Mrs. Severance, and the second call by Proctor brought Mrs. Severance to her feet.

Proctor's resolution denounced the forty-ninth congress for granting the choicest lands to the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad company at the demands of railroad monopolists and against the sovereign wishes of the people, and also for keeping military mobs there to defend illicit cattle syndicates in their possession of the property under a government grant.

Mrs. Severance was attired in a dark blue dress, a dark purple bonnett, black gloves, a gold watch chain and bangs. She spoke from the side of the chairman's desk in a rather hoarse, strained voice. She gesticulated freely, sometimes pounding upon the table. She is probably forty-five, and looks haggard and worn. Applause was frequent at first, but it grew weaker as her speech lengthened past twenty minutes.

Mrs. Severance was thanked for the speech. An old delegate said: "If anybody in the convention opposes woman suffrage he will get up on the platform and let somebody see the size of his cheek."

Nobody had the cheek. Several remarks were made in favor of woman suffrage.

George L. Jones, of Wisconsin, got the floor for ten minutes and made it nearer twenty, and then had to be choked off. He had heard Henry George say that the land was the trouble. Sister Dodd had said that it was the finances. He thought it was the enormous debt of the country. The country has $45,000,000,000 of property and 50 per cent. as much indebtedness. Debt brought on by unjust legislation he considered our bane. He was in favor of getting the national government out of debt, then it could lend to the states. The state out of debt they could lend to the counties. The counties out of debt they could lend to the farmers.

"And who would the farmers lend to?" cried a witty delegate, and the speech ended with a general hoarse laugh.

Jesse Harper, of Illinois, was loudly called for, and when he came inside the hall was given an innovation. Three cheers were twice given, and he mounted the stage amid a storm of applause.

Anticipation was not disappointed. He began by saying he happened to be here for a little recreation. He referred to the war, watered stock and the power of monopolies. He put things in such a taking way that Music Hall roof was nearly cheered off. Probably the best hit he made was his reply to Henry George's assertion, "We want the earth," by saying, "I do not want the earth, but I do want a part of it."

Harper was in the midst of his speech when it was announced that the great organ would be played. The convention adjourned at 2 p. m., and the great Music Hall organ peeled forth the grand old tune, "America."

REPUBLIC DISASTER.

The Coroner's Verdict in the Terrible Accident on the Baltimore & Ohio Road.

REPUBLIC, O., Feb. 22. The coroner's investigation into the terrible disaster on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad is at last concluded, and the verdict is one that will create a stir in this state and will undoubtedly call for action by the legislature. The verdict states that the victims came to their death by being crushed, mangled and burned. It next states that the engine of the freight train was bad; had been in use for a long time in an unfit, unsafe and dangerous condition, and that the officials and managers of the road had had their attention called to this fact, but had refused to remedy it or take the engine off the road.

The engineer of the freight, Edward S. Kiler, was not drunk, as the officials of the road tried to make out, but was worn out, having been on a continuous trip sixteen hours and fifty minutes, with a green fireman and a worthless and unserviceable engine. The engineer had plenty of time to reach Republic—thirty-eight minutes to go four and three-tenths miles—if his engine had not been so poor and leaked so badly that it put the fire out and came to a standstill at the place where the collision occurred.

The conductor of the freight train, L. F. Fletcher, failed to do his duty and was criminally negligent for not sending out a flagman, for he knew the engine had failed twelve minutes before the collision occurred; but had the conductor stopped the fast train, however, he would have lost his position. The company had inferior and ineffective brakes on the limited express train, for the engineer reversed his engine, and put on brakes more than one thousand feet from the point of collision, but the speed of the train was not diminshed more than one-half. The heating apparatus used on the express was extremely dangerous; the lighting of the cars on the express train and all trains on this road is dangerous and contrary to the laws of Ohio, and, in consequence of the fluid igniting at a very low temperature, the cars took fire immediately after the collision. The verdict, therefore, declares that the collision occurred through gross negligence on the part of the managers and officials of the Chicago division of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad; also gross negligence on the part of Conductor L. F. Fletcher, and also through gross negligence on the part of the owners, officials and managers of the company. The verdict concludes with the statement that while such negligence must be criminal, there are no laws in the state of Ohio making such negligence a crime. There is consequently no law under which the guilty person can be charged with a crime or punished therefor.

Mrs. Logan's Letters of Administration.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—Mrs. Mary S. Logan took out letters of administration in the estate of the late Senator John A. Logan, in the Cook county probate court, yesterday. The papers of administration were made out, making Mrs. Logan administratrix, there being no will. The estate consists of household furniture, books, notes, accounts, live stock, and two contracts for royalties on books, besides real estate in Cook and Jackson counties. The value of the real property was not given, but the personal property was valued at $10,000. The bond was for $20,000.

Giving Indianapolis a Chance.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 22.—The special arbitration League base ball committee adjourned yesterday without taking final action in reference to the eighth club to be admitted. It is given out that final action was deferred in order to give the Indianapolis club an opportunity to raise more money for the purchase of the Maroon franchise. The Indianapolis men were of the opinion that they could raise an amount sufficient for the purchase if given a little time. No date or place was mentioned for another meeting of the committee.

Mrs. Lamb's Death.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 22.—Mrs. Lamb, the mother of the young girl who was cut by young Jake Martin about a week ago, died at her home 500 John street, yesterday morning. She had been suffering with paralysis for some time, and the shock sustained by the affair in which her daughter figured aided no doubt in shortening her life. Her husband was killed some years ago by Jim Chumley, who is now serving a term in the penitentiary for the crime.

ELECTIONS IN GERMANY.

RETURNS COMING IN VERY SLOWLY FROM THE PROVINCES.

Supplementary Elections Necessary in Many Districts—A Belief That the Government Will Gain Forty or Fifty Seats in the Reichstag.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—Returns of the elections which took place throughout Germany yesterday are coming in slowly. In this city Herren Singer and Hasenclever, Socialists, are elected for the Fourth and Sixth districts respectively, but in the other districts supplementary elections will be necessary, and which will doubtless result in the election of Herren Virchow, Klotz and Baumbach, Liberals and Socialists. The Socialists have made immense gains in Berlin and are reported to have polled heavy votes elsewhere.

The net result in Berlin shows the Socialist vote to be 90,107, a gain of 22,000; Septennate, 69,878; Liberals, 65,884. The government parties gain 13,000, and Liberals lose 5,000. The Liberals and Socialists will coalesce in the supplementary election in opposition to the government candidates. The vote was universally heavy, 90 per cent. of the electorate of Berlin having cast ballots. Prince Bismarck appeared at the polls and deposited his vote at noon. His appearance was the signal for an ovation.

Returns from the provinces show heavy losses for the New Liberals. The feature of the whole election is the unusual number of supplementary ballots that will be required.

At Strasburg, Kuble, Center, is elected by a vote of 8,262, against 6,698 for Petri.

In Elberfield, Breslau, Dresden, Alstadt, Stellin, Cologne and Munich, supplementary elections will be necessary. Seven supporters of the septennate are returned from places, including Bremen, Leipsic and Brunswick. One Center candidate is elected in Aix, and in Nuremberg one Socialist is returned.

In Hamburg three Socialists are elected, but in nearly all the larger cities, certainly in Konigsberg, Danzig, Lubeck and Frankfort-on-the-Main, supplementary elections must be held. These will occur during the next ten days. The impression prevails here that the government will gain between forty and fifty seats in the reichstag.

Count Von Moltke is re-elected. Metz re-elected Herr Antion, anti-German and Herr Stocker is returned from Sieger.

Herr Rechter's organ, the Freesinnige Zeitung, consoles the party by declaring that the Socialists have profited by the disasters of the Radicals. This is not, however, exactly the case. The combined Conservative and National Liberal supporters of the septennate have secured many seats, though there is no clear prospect that they will have a working majority, as the Center party seem to have polled an undiminished vote. The organization of the Socialists has been most complete, and their electors were brought up to the polls in battalions. Two Socialists have been returned from Breslau, and Herr Rechter was re-elected at Hagen. In the supplementary elections necessary to be held in Berlin three new Liberal candidates will probably be arrayed against three Socialists.

A DEMON'S DEED.

A Young Wife Brutally Murdered by Her Husband, at Piqua, Ohio.

PIQUA, O., Feb. 23.—A few weeks ago Mrs. Ida Beasley, colored, left her husband, Alexander Beasley, on account of ill treatment and failure to provide for her. Since then she has been living with her mother, on North Main street, and Beasley has made several efforts to induce her to return to him, and failing, has threatened her life. This morning she was alone in the house with her young baby and her little brother, a mere child, when Beasley burst through a window, and with a common pocket-knife attacked her with the ferocity of a demon.

The little boy ran screaming to alarm his mother, who was working at a residence but half a square away. The poor woman, on receiving the alarm, ran home. As she neared the house her daughter staggered from the door with the blood spurting from her severed throat, and fell dying at her mother's feet. She was carried into the house and died in a few minutes. Beasley, after completing his murderous assault upon his wife, ran up the street, gashing his own throat as he went, and after going a short distance fell to the ground with his throat cut almost from ear to ear. He died in an hour. Beasley came from Plain City about two years ago. He bore a bad reputation, while that of his wife was excellent. The scene of the tragedy was absolutely hideous, the floors of the house and side yard and side walk were fairly swimming with blood. This is the fourth case of wife-murder and suicide that has occurred here within the last ten years. It was found after the murder that Mrs. Beasley's thumbs were nearly severed, showing that she had attempted to seize the knife from her murderer. The room in which she had been sitting bore the appearance of having been the scene of a desperate struggle. The murdered woman was but twenty years old.

PRISON INVESTIGATION.

Warden Howard, of the Southern Indiana Prison, an Alleged Defaulter.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 19.—Warden A. J. Howard, of the southern Indiana prison, at Jeffersonville, resigned yesterday evening. The house committee on prisons, of the Indiana legislature, has been at the prison for two days inquiring into the condition of affairs. Howard is a Democrat and the committee has a Republican majority. The senate committee was there last week, and reported everything all right, save some foul cells and the food. The house committee began a thorough work on the books and have unearthed a shortage of from $60,000 to $80,000.

It was found that Howard had not only misappropriated this much of the state's money, but that he had taken a big sum from the convicts. From one, last week, he got $2,000 upon representation that he would secure the prisoner's pardon. Further, he has never advertised for bids for the supplies, as the law requires, but has let the contracts to favorites, and his family had a hand in the deals. Detectives are watching Howard, and some of his friends are on hand, saying that he may commit suicide. He has been Warden since 1875, and this is the first genuine investigation of the prison since that time.

A Late Train the Cause of a Suit.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 22.—Gen. Quinby, city surveyor, has sued the Erie railway company for $1,000 in not getting him to New York city in time to witness the unveiling of the Bartholdi statue. The train was advertised to arrive in ample season, and the delay is said to have been due to causes which could have been avoided if proper care had been taken.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Fifty-Third Day.

In the senate, bills were reported and placed on the calendar, including one to extirpate pleuro-pneumonia and foot and mouth disease, and to facilitate the exportation of cattle. Memorials were presented from Grand Army posts in Kansas for the passage of the dependents' pension bill over the veto of the president. The Hale bill to increase the naval establishment appropriating $15,000,000 was passed. The Eads ship railway bill was taken up and passed. The Nicaraguan canal bill was then considered without action, and at 5:15 adjourned.

In the house the president's veto of the Texas seed bill, appropriating $10,000, was read, and the house refused to pass the bill. The conference report on the anti-Mormon bill was agreed to—yeas 202, nays 40. The consular and diplomatic appropriation bill was passed. The sundry civil appropriation bill was reported, and no action was taken on a motion to non-concur in certain senate amendments, owing to the lack of a quorum. At 5:10 p. m. the house adjourned.

Fifty-Fourth Day.

In the senate, bills relating to the District of Columbia were reported. The credentials of Senator Hiscock, of New York, were presented. A conference report was presented and adopted on the anti polygamy bills, embodying a substitute for the senate and house bills. The river and harbor appropriation bill was taken up and considered until 5:25 p. m., when the senate adjourned.

In the house, a conference report was adopted providing for holding terms of court at Bay City, Mich. Senate amendments to the invalid pension appropriation bill were non-concurred in, and a conference ordered. A bill was reported appropriating $1,663,704 for the payment of Mexican and other pensions. The house refused to pass a bill granting a pension to Simmons W. Hart, over the president's veto; yeas 142, nays 98, not two-thirds. The sundry civil bill was taken up, and 196 out of 260 amendments were disposed of. At 5 o'clock the house took a recess until 7:30, the night session being for pension bills.

Fifty-Fifth Day.

In the senate petitions were presented from Ohio Grand Army posts for the passage of the dependents' pension bill over the president's veto. Mr. Beck presented a memorial signed by him sit for the repeal of the navigation laws to permit the purchase of ships abroad. A resolution for the senate to meet at 11 a. m. was reported adversely. The military academy appropriation bill was reported back. A resolution on changing the time of meeting of the assembly of Washington territory was discussed until 2 p. m., when the Nicaraguan canal bill was taken up, but and aside for the river and harbor bill, which was then considered. Pending the discussion of river and harbor bill, the conference report on the trade dollar was presented and adopted.

In the house the dependents' pension bill with the president's veto, was reported back from the invalid pensions committee. A request that the report be printed and the subject postponed until Thursday brought forth a decision from the chair that the report would first have to be read. The report was read and frequently applauded for its criticism of the president's veto. Consideration was then postponed until Thursday. The conference report on the trade dollar was agreed to. The sundry civil bill was considered until adjournment.

Fifty-Sixth Day.

In the senate petitions were presented from Grand Army posts for the passage of the dependent's pension bill over the president's veto; also petitions for prohibition in the district. Two veto messages on pension bills were received. A number of bills were introduced. Mr. Mitchell spoke by permission on river improvements in Oregon, and consumed the morning hour. The river and harbor bill was taken up and passed, and a conference requested. The Nicaraguan canal bill was passed—38 to 5. A motion by Mr. Riddleberger to adjourn over Washington's birthday was negatived—42 to 18, and at 6:05 p. m. the senate went into executive session, and soon afterwards adjourned.

In the house a unanimous report was presented from the committee on privileges and elections, confirming the right of Mr. Steele, of Indiana to his seat. The conference report on the repeal of the pre-emption and timber culture laws was discussed all day and a further conference ordered. The daily hour for meeting was fixed at 11 a. m. for the balance of the session, and at 5 p. m. the house adjourned.

Fifty-Seventh Day.

In the senate a reply was received to a resolution regarding the cause for extra work in the surgeon general's office. The communication was referred to the appropriation committee to provide for an increase in force. Three veto pension messages were received. A communication was received from the pension office, denying that there was any discrimination against applicants who have gone before congress for relief. A number of petitions for high liquor licenses and for the passage of the dependent pension bill was introduced. An adverse report was made on Beck's bill to issue coin certificates in lieu of all other forms of paper currency. Mr. Sherman's resignation as president pro tem. was presented and went over. The military appropriation bill was taken up and passed after the district appropriation bill had been agreed to. The bill to create the department of agriculture was opposed by the resolution to investigate the Union Pacific, and the former given precedence. After discussion the agricultural bill went over as unfinished business. The sundry civil bill amendments were disagreed to in bulk, and conferees appointed. At 5 p. m. the senate went into executive session and at 5:30 p. m. adjourned.

In the house, the president veto of a pension bill for the relief of John W. Farris was sustained—132 to 93; not two-thirds. The sundry civil appropriation bill was passed, and the postoffice appropriation bill taken up. At 3 p. m. eulogies of the late Senator Pike were delivered until adjournment, at 4:30 p. m.

Fell 260 Feet and Will Recover.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 22.—Ed. Brehtel, engaged in hoisting coal at the Polk county mines, went to the shaft to get some coal yesterday. The cover had been left off, and Brehtel fell into the shaft, striking a large coal bucket about sixty feet down, breaking the inch iron handle which held it, and fell with the bucket 200 feet further. He was found an hour afterward with his left leg broken, the right one horribly cut, and his head gashed. He finally regained consciousness, and physicians think he will surely recover.

Death Sentence Affirmed.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 21.—The supreme court has affirmed the death sentence of Ben Brown, the colored murderer of Frank Arnold, and fixed April 15 for his execution. Simeon Fox, as accomplice was given twenty years in the penitentiary.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

WAR TEETH OF FRANCE.

AN ARMY OF 1,750,000 MEN READY.

Resume of the Land Forces of the French Republic—Work for the Germans in the Impending Conflict.

In view of the impending danger of another Franco-German war we present the following summary of the actual condition of the land forces of France. The naval forces of the two countries, it might be said by way of parenthesis, are scarcely worth dilating upon in connection with a possible conflict, not by reason of their insignificance, for France has the second best navy in the world, but merely because Prussia's small defensive fleet and her limited sea coast would probably reduce the naval operations of the war to a mere blockade, as was the case in 1870.

GEN. BOULANGER.

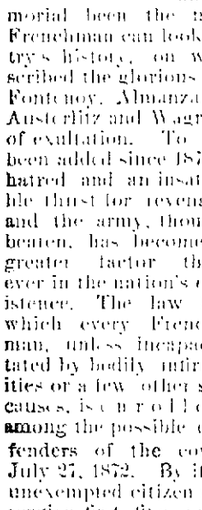
Gen. Boulanger is an organizer, a commissariat, a drill master, and he is said also to be a fighter. Boulanger is just now the ideal of the French implacables, who cannot forget the broad acres and the five milliards of francs wrested from France by the force of arms fifteen years ago. Boulanger is a man of originality and the possessor of a restless spirit. He has yet had no opportunity to fight, and so he is amusing himself devising new uniforms and new rules of discipline for the troops. He proposes to change the dress of the soldier. For one thing he has recommended the wearing of a beard—a full beard—close cropped. He has set the example by cultivating one upon his own chin and cheeks. Since Napoleon III. the Frenchman has worn a mustache and imperial in the fashion set by the late emperor. But Gen. Boulanger knows the weakness of his fellow countrymen, which is their vanity. A Frenchman would prefer to go without his bath rather than to leave his mustache without being waxed till the two ends stuck out like two steel pens. But this operation takes time, far too much time; so does the elaborate shaving and trimming around the mustache. Therefore, says Boulanger, let the soldier wear a full beard and save all time.

GEN. SAUSSIER.

The army in France has from time immemorial been the nation's pride. No Frenchman can look back into his country's history, on whose pages are inscribed the glorious names of Rocroi, Fontenoy, Almanza, Jemmapes, Jena, Austerlitz and Wagram, without a thrill of exultation. To this sentiment has been added since 1870 one of deep-seated hatred and an insatiable thirst for revenge, and the army, though beaten, has become a greater factor than ever in the nation's existence. The law by which every Frenchman, unless incapacitated by bodily infirmities or a few other set causes, is enrolled among the possible defenders of the country, was enacted July 27, 1872. By its provisions every unexempted citizen must render military service first five years in the regular army, then for four years in the regular reserve, then for five years in the territorial army, and finally for six years in the reserve of the territoral army. In other words, France expects him to be ready at her call during twenty successive years of his life.

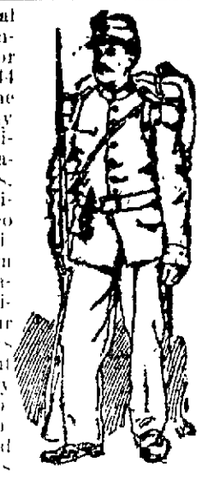
GEN. NEGRIER.

Strange though it may appear at first reading a scrupulous enforcement of the above-mentioned law has enabled France to maintain with ease a larger standing army than her dangerous rival over the Rhine, for while the German forces on a peace footing do not exceed 427,000 men, the French have 492,143 men constantly under arms. This enormous force is divided into eighteen army corps, each of two divisions of infantry, one battalion of chasseurs, one brigade or four squadrons of cavalry, one artillery brigade, a battalion of engineers three companies of transport troops, etc. Each corps is assigned to a particular region, which it occupies permanently with all its war material in times of peace, so that mobilization, when ordered becomes a comparatively easy undertaking.



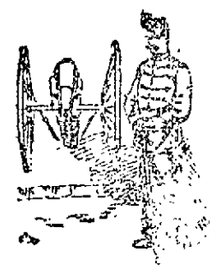
NEW INF'Y UNIFORM.

The most formidable branch of the French army is and ever was the infantry. The Frenchman by reason of his low stature, light weight, agility and muscularity, is peculiarly adapted to long marches, perilous climbing, bayonet encounters and hand-to-hand combats. He is defective in marksmanship, but makes up for that by his other good points. The Russians, who at the grand Redan of Sebastopol found it possible to repel the stolid battalions of British foot soldiers, were unable to defend the Malakoff against the swarm of nimble zouaves who climbed up the sides of its formidable earthworks like so many monkeys. The best fighting in the war of 1870 was undoubtedly done by the *piou-pious*, as the foot-soldier is playfully termed by the *pekin* or civilian; even the miserable, half-clad national guardsmen performed prodigies of valor then. There are 144 regiments of the line in the French army as at present constituted thirty battalions of chasseurs, four zouave regiments, four Turco regiments, two regiments of the Foreign Legions, three battalions of light African infantry, four regiments of fusiliers and one regiment consisting of military convicts doing pioneer duty. The entire infantry is armed with the Grass breech-loading gun, an improvement on the Chassepot; but the government, in emulation of the Germans, is already taking steps to replace that weapon with a magazine gun.



FULLY ACCOUTRED.

The weak spot of the French army is its cavalry, although special attention has been paid to it in the last few years. The French have never been good riders, and to make matters worse they suffer from a dearth of horses. As a result, their cavalry is inferior numerically to Germany's, good military authorities placing the number of horsemen the latter country could send into the field at the outbreak of a war at almost double that at France's disposal. The French cavalry branch consists of twelve regiments of cuirassiers, twenty-three of dragoons, twenty of *chasseurs a cheval*, twelve of hussars, four of chasseurs d' Afrique and three of Spahis. The dragoons and light cavalry have been specially drilled in infantry tactics of late, as they are expected to do skirmishing on foot and sharpshooting. They are a very serviceable body of men, and are highly spoken of by foreign critics who have attended recent French military manœuvres. The system of training horse soldiers for infantry work was copied from the Russian army, where the cavalry acts in both capacities and in addition performs pioneer duties.



FRENCH ARTILLERY.

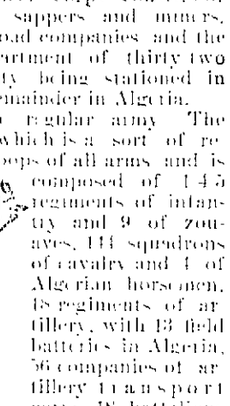
One of the great truths France learned from the war of 1870 was that without a strong artillery no extended military movement can be successfully undertaken. This branch of the service, therefore, has since then received unflagging care. At the time of writing, the French have actually 452 more mounted pieces than the Germans, the full number of guns in the French army being 1,856 as against 1,404 in the German army. Their guns are mostly of the Bange make, that is they are molten steel and are said to be superior in many respects to those of the Krupp pattern. There are altogether nineteen regiments of field artillery, having twelve batteries apiece; nineteen regiments of eight field batteries and three horse batteries, sixteen batteries of heavy artillery of six batteries each, two regiments of bridge batteries, three rocket companies, twelve Algerian batteries and six mountain batteries. The engineer corps consists of four regiments of sappers and miners, with several railroad companies and the commissariat department of thirty-two squadrons, twenty being stationed in France and the remainder in Algeria.

FRENCH HUSSAR.

So much for the regular army. The territorial army, which is a sort of reserve, includes troops of all arms and is composed of 145 regiments of infantry and 9 of zouaves, 144 squadrons of cavalry and 4 of Algerian horsemen, 48 regiments of artillery, with 13 field batteries in Algeria, 56 companies of artillery transport corps, 18 battalions of engineers and 18 squadrons of regular commissariat and transport troops. The total effective strength of the territorial army is 357,000 officers and 579,000 men. If we add to this number the 380,000 regular troops, which includes the reserve, the force stationed in Algeria, numbering 50,000 men the bureau troops of 220,000 men, and the custom house and foresters' battalions of 20,000, we find that over one and three quarter million men could be placed under arms in defense of the country.

TELEGRAPHER.

Few innovations have been made in the uniforming of the French army. The gay little foot-soldier still sports a blue tunic, with vermillion epaulets and cardinal trousers; the chasseur has his azure coat and the cuirassiers his bright combination of metal blue and Indian red. The repeated efforts to diminish the soldier's liability to be made an easy target of by adopting less showy colors have always failed, on the argument that of robbing him of his *garance* pants, one would violate one of the most sacred traditions of French military history. Recently, however, the war department went far enough to give each soldier a set of pockets, whereat many old "vets" are clasping their hands in holy horror.



READY TO MARCH.

The French general staff is organized somewhat differently from that of other countries by a law introduced in 1880 the old staff, numbering 613 officers, was dissolved and a new one was formed, to which every officer having followed a special course at the high military school and obtaining there a "general staff" brevet or diploma, can be chosen by the minister of war. All officers above the grade of captain are called to the privilege of undergoing the examination without first following the special courses, and such as are not selected subsequently to join the general staff are placed on the reserve list for a time.

The general staff is composed of 1 marshal of France, 1 general of division, 3 generals of brigade, 6 colonels, 12 lieutenant colonels, 24 majors, 72 captains, 72 lieutenants, 72 sub-lieutenants, 72 sergeants, 72 corporals, 72 privates, 1 paymaster, 1 sergeant major, 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, 1 private, 1 veterinary surgeon, 1 veterinary sergeant, 1 veterinary corporal, 1 veterinary private, 1 saddler, 1 saddler corporal, 1 saddler private, 1 armorer, 1 armorer corporal, 1 armorer private, 1 trumpeter, 1 trumpeter corporal, 1 trumpeter private, 1 bugler, 1 bugler corporal, 1 bugler private, 1 drummer, 1 drummer corporal, 1 drummer private, 1 clerk, 1 clerk corporal, 1 clerk private, 1 orderly, 1 orderly corporal, 1 orderly private, 1 groom, 1 groom corporal, 1 groom private, 1 servant, 1 servant corporal, 1 servant private, 1 cook, 1 cook corporal, 1 cook private, 1 batman, 1 batman corporal, 1 batman private, 1 sapper, 1 sapper corporal, 1 sapper private, 1 miner, 1 miner corporal, 1 miner private, 1 pontonier, 1 pontonier corporal, 1 pontonier private, 1 telegraphist, 1 telegraphist corporal, 1 telegraphist private, 1 railroad man, 1 railroad man corporal, 1 railroad man private, 1 balloonist, 1 balloonist corporal, 1 balloonist private, 1 pigeon fancier, 1 pigeon fancier corporal, 1 pigeon fancier private, 1 gendarme, 1 gendarme corporal, 1 gendarme private, 1 fireman, 1 fireman corporal, 1 fireman private, 1 infantryman, 1 infantryman corporal, 1 infantryman private, 1 chasseur, 1 chasseur corporal, 1 chasseur private, 1 zouave, 1 zouave corporal, 1 zouave private, 1 Turco, 1 Turco corporal, 1 Turco private, 1 Foreign Legionary, 1 Foreign Legionary corporal, 1 Foreign Legionary private, 1 African light infantryman, 1 African light infantryman corporal, 1 African light infantryman private, 1 fusilier, 1 fusilier corporal, 1 fusilier private, 1 convict, 1 convict corporal, 1 convict private, 1 cuirassier, 1 cuirassier corporal, 1 cuirassier private, 1 dragoon, 1 dragoon corporal, 1 dragoon private, 1 hussar, 1 hussar corporal, 1 hussar private, 1 chasseur d'Afrique, 1 chasseur d'Afrique corporal, 1 chasseur d'Afrique private, 1 Spahi, 1 Spahi corporal, 1 Spahi private, 1 artilleryman, 1 artilleryman corporal, 1 artilleryman private, 1 artillery driver, 1 artillery driver corporal, 1 artillery driver private, 1 engineer, 1 engineer corporal, 1 engineer private, 1 transport man, 1 transport man corporal, 1 transport man private, 1 forester, 1 forester corporal, 1 forester private, 1 custom house man, 1 custom house man corporal, 1 custom house man private, 1 territorial infantryman, 1 territorial infantryman corporal, 1 territorial infantryman private, 1 territorial chasseur, 1 territorial chasseur corporal, 1 territorial chasseur private, 1 territorial zouave, 1 territorial zouave corporal, 1 territorial zouave private, 1 territorial Turco, 1 territorial Turco corporal, 1 territorial Turco private, 1 territorial Foreign Legionary, 1 territorial Foreign Legionary corporal, 1 territorial Foreign Legionary private, 1 territorial African light infantryman, 1 territorial African light infantryman corporal, 1 territorial African light infantryman private, 1 territorial fusilier, 1 territorial fusilier corporal, 1 territorial fusilier private, 1 territorial convict, 1 territorial convict corporal, 1 territorial convict private, 1 territorial cuirassier, 1 territorial cuirassier corporal, 1 territorial cuirassier private, 1 territorial dragoon, 1 territorial dragoon corporal, 1 territorial dragoon private, 1 territorial hussar, 1 territorial hussar corporal, 1 territorial hussar private, 1 territorial chasseur d'Afrique, 1 territorial chasseur d'Afrique corporal, 1 territorial chasseur d'Afrique private, 1 territorial Spahi, 1 territorial Spahi corporal, 1 territorial Spahi private, 1 territorial artilleryman, 1 territorial artilleryman corporal, 1 territorial artilleryman private, 1 territorial artillery driver, 1 territorial artillery driver corporal, 1 territorial artillery driver private, 1 territorial engineer, 1 territorial engineer corporal, 1 territorial engineer private, 1 territorial transport man, 1 territorial transport man corporal, 1 territorial transport man private, 1 territorial forester, 1 territorial forester corporal, 1 territorial forester private, 1 territorial custom house man, 1 territorial custom house man corporal, 1 territorial custom house man private.

Every military movement in France has been closely watched by Bismarck and the veteran Von Moltke; every new fortress or armament has been the subject of zealous inquiry, and over and again the German Chancellor has declared: "We must keep up the efficiency of the army! We want more money, more cannon, more horses, more men!"

The strength of the German army on a peace footing is 18,150 officers and 427,274 men. The infantry numbers 10,274 officers and 291,970 rank and file; the cavalry has 2,358 officers and 64,589 men; the artillery, 2,530 officers and 51,166 men.

There are, in addition, 1,686 surgeons, 619 veterinary surgeons, 737 armorers, 93 saddlers, 81,773 horses and 1,374 cannon.

In war the total force of the German army would be two and a half million men, with 35,427 officers. The number of horses would be increased to 312,700, and the cannon to 2,808.

In every branch of military service, except infantry, the army of France is greater than that of Germany. The French cavalry outnumbers that of her great rival by over 10,000 men. Her artillery corps is 25,000 larger, and even the French engineer corps is more than 1,000 greater. In the arms of the service brought together under the head "Miscellaneous," the difference is more than 25,500 in favor of France. In the single branch of infantry there is a petty 1,858 preponderance on the side of Germany. All told, the French army exceeds that of Germany by nearly 50,000.

FRENCH CAVALRYMAN.

THE GERMAN LEGIONS.

Their Training Minute and Thorough—Pay of the German Soldier—Strength of the Army.

At no time since 1870 have the Germans been better prepared for war than the present. It has always been the motto of the German nation to be at all times fully prepared to not only defend the 'fatherland,' but, if necessary to take the initiative at a moment's notice.

So distasteful to most young Germans is the compulsory service in the active army that many of them flee the country to avoid it. In order to check emigration in this form a law has been passed that no young German who has not served his term in the army can leave Germany after having passed his sixteenth year, without substantial bonds being given that he will return and undergo his military training. Bismarck will not permit any trifling on the part of the youth of Vaterland in connection with their military duties. The effect of this service on the youth of the country is beneficial, as a rule, inasmuch as it inculcates habits of punctuality, cleanliness, orderlyness, self-control and discipline. In the cases of young men of delicate constitution, however, the rude army life is too severe and they not infrequently die of consumption in consequence.

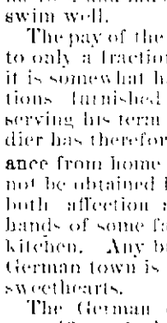
The training is of the most minute and thorough kind. Not only is the German soldier taught most thoroughly every detail of marching, drill and manœuvers, but he is also carefully trained in gymnastics, and must learn to leap, run and swim well.

The pay of the German soldier amounts to only a fraction of a cent per day and it is somewhat hard to subsist on the rations furnished in peace time. While serving his term the young German soldier has therefore to receive some allowance from home. If this, however, can not be obtained he is then forced to seek both affection and subsistence at the hands of some fair Teutonic belle of the kitchen. Any buxom cook in any large German town is sure not to lack soldier sweethearts.

The German officers are to a man a magnificent body of men. From their early youth in the military academy they have been subjected to the most form of mental and physical training. They combine the athlete and the scholar. If at any time before their entrance into the army they show any sign, either mentally or physically, of not being up to the high standard required, they are ruthlessly rejected. However gay the young German officer may be he must study hard, for before receiving promotion from rank to rank he must at each step pass a rigid examination.

Should this high-trained German army, with its magnificent body of officers, ever meet in the clash of battle the still larger forces of France, organized, trained and equipped as they are to-day—both forces armed with the terrible engines of destruction evolved by modern science—the confidence of past victories on the one side, the burning for revenge on the other, the conflict would indubitably be the most bloody and the most terrible that the world has ever known.

France has been steadily increasing her army ever since Sedan. War credits are voted year by year, and small fights in Africa and elsewhere seem to be encouraged rather than otherwise, in order that the French soldiers might keep their hand in. France has made no bones about the increased size and efficiency of her army. A member of the Cabinet recently said in session of the Senate that, if it came to the test, it would be found that "no time had been wasted in the last fifteen years" by the military. The past year France has spent more than $17,000,000 on her army and defenses. Ballooning, torpedo experimenting and sea fighting, offensive and defensive, have occupied closely the attention of the government. It was France that made the military balloon effective. "L'n ballon captif" was among the features of French military operations in the Chinese war. Its highest efficiency has only been reached since the Franco-Prussian war.



GERMAN FOOT SOLDIER.

The Day After.

I.

I called upon the maid to day,
Whose name I wish to change for mine,
Prepared with tender speech to say
Words that would give her, sans delai,
A living Valentine.

II.

I took this method to repair
Neglect. "Les convenances" define
The duty of a man who'd share
His life with her, to send his fair
A tender Valentine.

III.

I quite forgot it. How time flies!
The day slipped by without a sign;
But when we met the my surprise),
"Thank you," she said, with lips and eyes:
"For your sweet Valentine."

IV.

At once my mind conceived a plan—
How could I such a chance resign?
We're soon to wed, and for "best man"
I'll find the fellow, if I can
Who sent that Valentine.

—S. D. S., Jr. in Puck.

An Economical New England Wife.

This story is told of the wife of an eminent benefactor of the town, whose residence was on the "Hill." One day while the lady was in the midst of preparations for the midday meal—this was in the olden time when people got up in the morning and had dinner at the proper time—a caller was announced. Hastily leaving the kitchen where she was overseeing operations, she entered the next room where the visitor was. The door between the two was open, and pretty soon the lady broke off the conversation and called to the "help" in the kitchen:

"Nancy, does the kettle boil?"

"No, ma'am."

Then the conversation was renewed, to be broken again in a few minutes by the inquiry.

"Nancy, does the kettle boil?"

"No, ma'am."

"Then take the pine stick in the corner and put it on the fire." This was presumably done, for shortly after, when "ma'am" repeated her question:

"Nancy, does the kettle boil?"

"Yes, ma'am," was the answer.

"Then take off the pine stick and put it in the corner."

This shows a spirit of saving hardly to be surpassed.—*Boston Record.*

Looking for a Decent Man.

"A few years ago," says Mrs. A., "I had a servant who hated men." She was a spinster about 40 years of age and she seemed to cherish a settled aversion to the brothers of the human family. One day she asked for my library ticket to go to our village library to get a book to read. I recommended two or three books which I thought she would find within her capacity, but she found that they were all out and she chose a book for herself. It was Darwin's 'Descent of Man.'

"'Why did you pick out this book, Biddy?' I asked her in surprise.

"'Sure, ma'am, she replied, 'it says it's about a dayecent man, and if there's one dayecent man top of ground I thought I'd like to be readin' about him. But it ain't about any man at all, ma'am. It's all about monkeys, sure.'"—*Boston Record.*

HOW'S THIS?

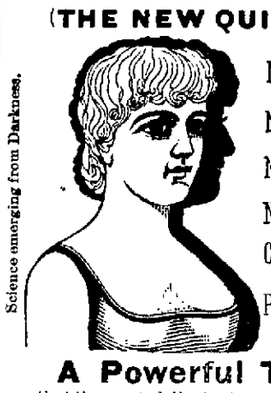
We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. Cheney & Co., Proprietors, Toledo, Ohio.

P. S.—Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucus surfaces of the system. Price, 75 cents per bottle. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly.

FARMS on James River, Va., in Claremont Colony. Illustrated circular free. J. F. MANCHA, Claremont, Virginia. 29-4t

KASKINE.

(THE NEW QUININE.)



Science emerging from Darkness.

NO BAD EFFECT.
NO HEADACHE.
NO NAUSEA.
No Ringing Ears.
CURES QUICKLY
Pleasant. Pure.

A Powerful Tonic

that the most delicate stomach will bear

A SPECIFIC FOR MALARIA, RHEUMATISM, NERVOUS PROSTRATION,

and all germ diseases.

Bellevue Hospital, N. Y., "Universally successful."

St. Francis Hospital, N. Y. { "Every patient treat'd with Kaskine has been disch'd cured."

The U. S. Examining Surgeon, Dr. L. R. White, writes: "Kaskine is the best medicine made." Dr. L. M. Glessner, 360 East 121st st., New York has cured over 200 patients with Kaskine after quinine and all other drugs had failed. He says, "It is undoubtedly the best medicine ever discovered."

Prof. W. F. Holcombe, M. D., 54 East 25th St., N. Y., (late Prof. in N. Y. Med. College) writes: "Kaskine is superior to quinine in its specific power, and never produces the slightest injury to the hearing or constitution."

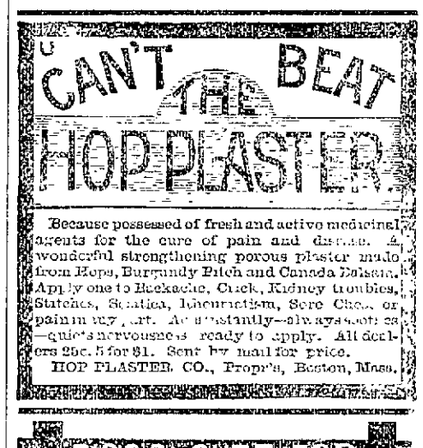
Rev. Jas. L. Hall, Chaplain Albany Penitentiary writes that Kaskine has cured his wife, after twenty years' suffering from malaria and nervous dyspepsia. Write him for particulars.

Thousands upon thousands write that Kaskine has cured them after all other medicines had failed. Write for book of testimonials.

Sold by Morganthaler & Heister, or sent by mail on receipt of price, $1.00 per bottle.

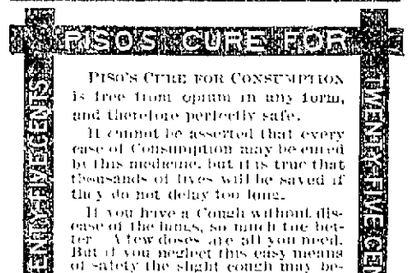
THE KASKINE CO., 54 Warren St., New York.

Winter exposure causes Coughs, colds, pleurisy, rheumatism, pneumonia, neuralgia, sciatica, lumbago, backache and other ailments, for which Benson's Capcine Plasters are admitted to be the best remedy known. They relieve and cure in a few hours when no other application is of the least benefit. Endorsed by 5,000 physicians and druggists. Beware of imitations under similar sounding names, such as "Capsicum," "Capsicin" or "Capsicine." Ask for Benson's and take no others. Examine carefully when you buy. All druggists. 29-4t Seabury & Johnson, proprietors, New York.



Because possessed of fresh and active medicinal agents for the cure of pain and disease. A wonderful strengthening porous plaster made from Hops, Burgundy Pitch and Canada Balsam. Apply one to Backache, Chest, Kidney troubles, Stitches, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Sore Chest, or pain in any part. Act instantly—always ready—quiet nervousness ready to apply. All druggists 25c. 5 for $1. Sent by mail for price.

HOP PLASTER CO., Prop'rs, Boston, Mass.



PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION is free from opium in any form, and therefore perfectly safe.

It cannot be asserted that every case of Consumption may be cured by this medicine, but it is true that thousands of lives will be saved if they do not delay too long.

If you have a Cough without disease of the lungs, so much the better. A few doses are all you need. But if you neglect this easy means of safety the slight cough may become a serious matter, and several bottles will be required to cure you.

Price, 25 cents. By druggists.

GRAEFENBERG PILLS

For Headache, Biliousness, Liver Complaints, Indigestion. Mild but effective. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

3m-ly

DEAFNESS Its causes, and a new and successful CURE at your own home by one who was deaf twenty-eight years. Treated by most of the noted specialists without benefit. Cured myself in three months, and since then hundreds of others. Full particulars sent on application. 29-4t

T. S. PAGE, No. 41 West 31st st., New York City.

WORK FOR ALL. Permanent employment given to energetic men and women everywhere. $30 a week and expenses paid. Samples worth $5 and all particulars free. Address at once P. O. Vickery, Augusta, Me. Don't miss this chance. Write to-day.

AGENTS WANTED (samples free) for 30 SCOTT'S beautiful ELECTRIC CORSETS, BRUSHES, BELTS, ETC. No risk, quick sales. Terms given, satisfaction guaranteed. DR. SCOTT, 841 Broadway, N. Y.

A. J. Humberger & Son.

SPECIALTIES.

Fine Lace Curtains

" Embroideries,

" Dress Goods,

" Parasols.

Call and inspect the Bargains we can show you in Hosiery.

Groceries!

Abright & Co.'s

CASH STORE.

Largest and Handsomest, Most Complete and best kept stock of general

Groceries, Provisions, —AND— Queensware

IN THE CITY.

Attentive Salesmen

Always ready to supply your wants.

SPICES CANNOT BE BEATEN.

WE HAVE EVERYTHING

All we ask is a trial.

Fruits, Oysters, &c.,

in their season. Call and see us.

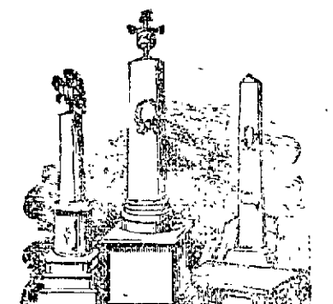
ALBRIGHT & CO'S.

25, EAST MAIN STREET.

Massillon, O.

MASSILLON

Marble and Mantle WORKS.



HAVING NOW COMPLETED my building on the corner of Tremont and Mill streets, and made it in every way convenient for the marble and mantel business, and having it well filled with

CHOICE MONUMENTS

and Gravestones,

of the latest designs and finish of both Marble and Granite. And having enlarged my

MANTEL ROOM

and fitted it up in a neat and tasteful manner and filled it with the latest and neatest patterns of

Slate MANTLES & GRATES,

and having bought them of the eastern manufacturers for cash, thereby enabling me to sell either monuments or mantels at less rates than can be furnished from abroad, of the same style and finish. All I ask is an examination of them and their prices to convince you that you can do better at home than abroad.

Works at old stand corner Tremont and Mill streets. Massillon, O.

Q. W. REEVES.

Hurrah Smokers!

If you want a good Cigar call for

Phil. Blumenschein's

Brands of Cigars.

They will give you good satisfaction. Try them and be convinced.

Store room and factory two doors east of Union Hotel,

WEST MAIN STREET, MASSILLON, OHIO

MILLER'S OIL REFINING WORKS, Allegheny City, Pa.

OFFICE:—328 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

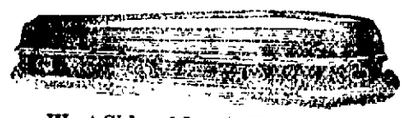
A. D. MILLER & SONS, Manufacturers of High Test Oils, for export and home consumption. Would call public attention to our brand,

WATER WHITE GLEINE, 150 TEST.

Warranted none better. Gasoline for stoves and gas machines, 74, 86, 87, 88 and 90 gravities. Lubricating oils. Staves and heading wanted. 8y

JOHN H. OGDEN,

UNDERTAKER.



West Side of Canal, Main Street,

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

TALK ON SMUGGLING.

NO MORE PIRATICAL SHIPS AND CREWS AS OF YORE.

People of Wealth Who Like to Cheat the Government—Sometimes Caught When Least Expected—Ways of Informers—Smuggling Diamonds.

The day of genuine smuggling is gone. The smuggler of the boy's romance of the sea, who sailed in a "dark, suspicious looking craft" and had a cave hid somewhere far away, where he stored his goods and held dark conclaves at night, has passed away, and there are those who believe he never existed at all. But smuggling has not stopped. Only now they do not go in gangs and sail their own ships. They do not wear red shirts and cutlasses nowadays. They are entirely respectable people, and go in the best society. They wear fine clothes and diamonds, and are very friendly with the customs officers. The smuggling is now done mostly by fashionable people who travel and by business men.

"We can never tell how much is done," said a special agent of the government to a reporter. "I have no doubt an immense number of things are landed without duty. There is no such thing as a band of smugglers, but nearly every steamer brings over some contraband goods.

"They are generally fine laces, millinery, expensive tailor trimmings, and the like. A great many business men go abroad with trunks and bring them back full of these things. They are very expensive, and many thousand dollars' worth can be brought over in a very small space. Expensive feathers, fine velvets and ribbons, laces, silk braid and trimmings of all sorts take up but little space and are subject to high duty. Sometimes smugglers get caught. We can't tell how often they don't. Jewelry is smuggled in to a great extent, particularly diamonds. Nearly all the diamonds brought to this country are smuggled. We know that a great quantity of these gems are imported, but we have never collected duty on many. Such an immense value can be carried in so small a place that it is easy to evade the customs officers. Ten thousand dollars' worth of diamonds might be carried in a man's vest pocket. Who would think to search him unless he was suspected of smuggling? The customs officers can't search everybody.

"But then," he added, as if he feared he was offering too much encouragement to violations of the customs, "you must not think it altogether a safe business. You might get caught when you least expected. Men who think they are perfectly safe often fall into a trap. There are people who are always ready to give information that will lead to the uncovering of a smuggler. The government was warned by an anonymous letter not long since that a certain party would sail from Europe on a certain steamer, and that if we would search him we would find diamonds. We were on the watch. He was a very gentlemanly man of fine appearance and good address. He had only the ordinary luggage; was perfectly willing that it should be searched, but was amused at the idea of being suspected of smuggling. The officers felt rather cheap after a fruitless search, and were apologizing for the trouble they had given him, when one of them picked up a cake of soap out of his dressing case. There was nothing peculiar in the appearance of the soap, but when the officer handled it too roughly it broke open and out rolled the little sparkling gems. The inside of the cake had been hollowed out and $10,000 worth of diamonds stowed away in the cavity. Had we not been notified he would have been perfectly safe and got through as the others have done. But no man can be sure that he will not be the one to be caught. Our informers are everywhere. The government can give a reward of as much as half the value of the goods seized to the informer. This is an inducement to many people to report any cases that come under their notice. There are people constantly on the lookout on the other side, and we are notified when to look for smugglers. A great many patriotic citizens have an antipathy for smugglers, and do, as a matter of principle, report every one they find. Preachers are particularly apt to do this. The cloth is our best source of information. People generally brag, on going abroad, that when they return they will bring so and so without duty. We generally hear of this and are on the lookout. Only the other day a gentleman came to the office and informed me of parties who were going to bring over a lot of valuable things. He did it merely because he hated smuggling.

GIVE THEM AWAY.

"Their fellow passengers frequently give them away. In coming over that way, all crowded in close quarters, and away out at sea, people become more confidential than they would under ordinary circumstances, and they tell each other what they have in their trunks that will escape duty. Sometimes a man will give confidence in order to get it. He will tell how he is going to fool the customs officers, and, like 'the man with the moist eye,' get the confidence of others who want to do the same thing. Of course he never has any contraband goods himself, and he sees that the rest don't get through the custom house. Sometimes passengers get mad with each other and turn informer out of spite. Women frequently do this. I have heard, too, of information being given as a practical joke which afterward turned out seriously.

"But experienced smugglers," continued the special agent, "do not get caught thus. They are generally known as dealers, and their baggage is very closely watched, but they never make a confidant of any one. Tourists do much smuggling. They bring presents to their friends and collect ornaments and all sorts of things they can get cheap abroad, and try to slip them through without duty. Many people do this without knowing that they are violating the law. They think that anything they do not intend to sell is not dutiable. With thousands of dollars worth of things in their trunk, they will swear that they have no dutiable goods. Their surprise is genuine when the goods are seized. The question what constitutes a lady's or a gentleman's wardrobe is one that bothers us much. In former years the station of the person was taken into consideration. If a very wealthy man had a dozen suits of clothes, a lot of jewelry, and all sorts of expensive toggery, it was considered nothing more than his right. But for a man of less means to have so much made him an object of suspicion, and he was liable to arrest for smuggling. The same way with women. A rich woman in fashionable life could bring over $100,000 worth of jewelry and dresses. Though this was logical, inasmuch as it might properly be presumed that one who could not afford to wear such expensive toggery must be bringing it not for their own use, yet it seemed an unjust discrimination against the poor in favor of the rich, and the method had to be abolished.—Washington Star.

Mr. Labouchere does very little work now on his Truth, except to write a few political paragraphs. Most of the work is done by Mr. Horace Vovles.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, February 21.—Whimsical Bill Nye writes from Ashville that "poverty is not regarded as a violation of the statutes of North Carolina." The same is true of the unwritten social laws of the Senate, but in no legislative body could a poor man have a greater realization of his condition. This is apropos of Senator Riddleberger, who is not only poor, but said to be heavily in debt, and is just now looking very haggard. Riddleberger tells me, and everyone else for that matter, that he meets with no social recognition from his fellow Senators on account of his poverty. He even says he has no dress suit for great occasions. Of course, this is straining a point. Dress suits are not diamonds, and if he hasn't a clawhammer coat it is probably because, like Attorney General Garland, he doesn't really want one. The truth is, probably, that Riddleberger in his heart of hearts don't care much for fashionable society. Still, a man with only his salary can't keep social pace in a body that boasts seventeen men worth in the aggregate $110,000,000. Don't you remember ragged Joe Poverty, whose father was the most perseveringly worthless man in town, and who used to feel his social inferiority in the district school more than even he himself knew? Well, quite as keenly in his broader world Riddleberger feels his position. I believe it is Beaconsfield who says, "The unfortunate are always egotists." Other Senators dine at home in full dress or drive to diamond-back terrapin at Chamberlain's, while Riddleberger faces a boarding house iniquity or walks to a down town chop-house. Mr. Millionaire has neat brandy or dry champagne; the gentleman from Virginia must needs take whisky or plebian beer. Most Senators, too, are less worried by constituents. The Virginia office-seeker can come from his near-by home to see his Senator every week. And their names are legion. They are neck-and-neck with the office-hunters from Maryland, but the latter come to Washington as soon as the fall crops are in and stay till the robins nest again. Honestly, I don't envy our friend Riddleberger.

Speaking of office seekers, an ungallant member of the Civil Service Commission said to the writer the other day, "The female applicants that are seeking office are annoying beyond words. A woman comes in here, say Monday, and asks to have her application filed. This document, is of course sworn to. I see that her legal residence is given as the District of Columbia. Then I inform the applicant that the quota of the District is exceeded in every department and that no vacancy that may occur will be due the District contingent for years. She requests the return of the application. A week elapses when back she comes with another duly executed application with the residence given as California or some other State whose quota is short. 'You were here a week ago,' I remark. 'Yes,' she replies pertly. 'Your legal residence was then given as the District of Columbia; now it is California. Both statements have been sworn to. This application could not be considered.' 'Oh, that's all red tape, you know,' is her smiling rejoinder. Then I try to impress upon her the sacredness of these oaths. But she only goes away in a huff." "How frequent is this sort of thing?" "There were four such cases last week. A confirmed office seeker, man or woman, looses all delicate sense of honor. Everything is subordinated to the one aim, and all rules are to them 'red tape.' I don't like to say it, but it's true."

There will be no annual report by the Civil Service Commission this year until July or August. The reports of the commission heretofore have covered the year closing on January 16, that being the date in 1883 on which the Civil Service act became a law. The commissioners can see no reason why their annual report should cover an entirely different period of time from the reports of all other departments of the government, which are for the fiscal year ending June 30, while the present system has been fruitful of confusion. The first report under the new system will relate the operations of the service since January 16, 1886, the date of the last report. This will bring publication in time for the seaside season, and it will certainly make an appropriate accompaniment to the sad sea waves.

AGRICULTURAL

Carelessness must give way to business management on the farm. The farmer should study the market and be as ready to take advantage of opportunities as the merchant.

It has been ascertained by a series of experiments that rye and winter wheat germinate at thirty-two degrees of heat; barley, oats, flax and clover at thirty-five degrees; corn at thirty-eight degrees.

The consumption of food by dairy stock is paid back in a three fold way—milk, growth of stock, and the value of the manue, which last often balances the first cost of the food? It is in that respect that stock raising is superior to exclusive grain growing.

The best churning temperatures are between 57 and 60 degrees in the summer season, and between 60 and 64 degrees in winter. All who churn should use a thermometer, as no guess work will answer. A thermometer is an indispensable article in the dairy.

The common sense of the average farmer ought to see, and will soon see that no one can part with a cow that will produce ten pounds of butter per week on an average for less than two hundred dollars. For the five hundred pounds of butter she produces would afford him one hundred dollars, besides the skim milk and the calf she drops annually.

The gilt edge butter of the future will not be washed at all, says an exchange. The fine aromatic odors and the nutty flavor will be retained and not washed away in streams of water. Water injures butter. A cloth wrung out in ice water, or even in fresh water, and then spread over a layer of butter will destroy its color and take out the good qualities from the surface layer. Ice water is more damaging in its effects than fresh water of natural temperature.

A writer in an Eastern agricultural journal notes the growing practice of hauling manure direct from the stables to the fields, and says: Those who have adopted the plan for years now keep more stock, and at this time have more hay on hand, make more milk and more money than than the knowing farmers who allow the manure to remain by the side of the barn and leach by every rain into the creek near by, or down into the roadside gutter.

A field that yields fifty or one hundred consecutive crops of grass, the last as good as any preceding, suggests something more than fertility, and that something is more than likely to be water percolating through the soil, always accessible by the roots that go on unceasingly converting into succulence and nutriment that which would be forever dormant but for the ready solvent that nature supplies abundantly for the uses of every farmer wise enough to gather and direct its flow.

In Commissioner Coleman's report for 1886 occurs the following concerning institutions for experimental work in agriculture: Agricultural experiment stations in this country have been established in nine States, in the following order: Connecticut and North Carolina, in 1877; New Jersey, 1880; New York, Massachusetts and Ohio, 1882; Wisconsin and Alabama, 1883, and Maine in 1885. These are all distinctly independent institutions, with their own organizations, and supported by State appropriations or special tax. Some, however are located at State agricultural colleges and officered by the college professors. These stations differ greatly in their organization, facilities and work. Some are required to control the business in commercial fertilizers in their respective States, while others do nothing of this kind. In New Jersey and North Carolina ten thousand dollars or more yearly, expended mainly in laboratory work and the publication of results, although land is somewhat used in New Jersey. In Alabama and Wisconsin large areas of land are used—one hundred acres or more. In Ohio twenty-five acres are used, and in New York about one hundred and twenty-five acres. In several other States provisions are made for systematic experiment work at the agricultural colleges and State universities by appropriations from college funds and the assignment of professors to this duty. In some cases the results are becoming very valuable, at least locally, while in others the result is feeble and uncertain. Other States and colleges are considering the inauguration of experimental inquiry, and efforts in this direction are apparently limited only by lack of means.

Out and About.

Canfield will have a new national bank.

T. J. Farron talks of erecting an opera house in Findlay.

The Tribune Almanac is, as usual, full of information upon every subject from aconite to zinc. Everybody ought to have one, and can get one by sending 30 cents to that paper.

The second enstallment of Dr. Howell's new novel, "April Hopes," continues to portray Boston and Cambridge life of to-day, with masterly strokes of dialogue and narrative.

The Muncie Gas Company is taking out the meters which have done duty so long measuring gas, and will hereafter charge by the month, letting the patrons use all they wish.—*Warrames Commercial.*

The Standard is the name of the twelfth candidate for public favor in Tuscarawas county. It is a remarkably well printed paper, and will doubtless keep its editorial standard as high as the mechanical.

Lorain has an improvement committee which advertises the town by having a map of the place inserted in many different newspapers. They offer $10,000 to any responsible company which will build a dry dock. The persistent work of this society is showing good results.

Akron boasts of fifty incorporated companies aggregating an authorized capital exceeding $15,000,000, of 234 distinct interests represent all lines of manufactured cereals, metal and wood products, and furnishing steady employment to nearly eight thousand skilled artisans who are annually paid over $4,000,000 for wages.

A Noble Enterprise.

After many months of waiting and quietly working, the ladies who are interested in the plan of securing a home for Aged Women have finally purchased the Evans house on East Main street for that purpose. There are fourteen rooms in the Home besides wide and well finished halls and an excellent cellar. There are about two acres of ground, bounded on the north by Main street, on the east by Washington avenue (not yet opened up) and on the south by Evans street. The yard contains ornamental and fruit trees, grape vines, etc., and there is an abundant supply of soft and hard water.

There is no expectation that the Home can be prepared to receive inmates for the present, but the property is secured, and as soon as we are able we will open and furnish the house. Many persons have kindly offered to donate furniture and several persons who have no money to give have promised an occasional day of work either within the house or on the grounds.—*Salem Era.*

A Chance for Health

Is afforded those fast sinking into a condition of hopeless debility. The means are at hand. In the form of a genial medicinal cordial, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters embodies the combined qualities of a blood fertilizer and depurent, a tonic and an alterative. While it promotes digestion and assimilation, and stimulates appetite, has the further effect of purifying the life current and strengthening the nervous system. As the blood grows richer and purer by its use, they who resort to this sterling medicinal agent, acquire not only vigor, but bodily substance. A healthful change in the secretions is affected by it, and that sure and rapid physical decay, which a chronic obstruction of the functions of the system produces, is arrested. The prime causes of disease being removed, health is speedily renovated and vigor restored.

A Born Detective.

A good story is told at the expense of a well-known private detective of this city. When he first started out in the business he was very proud of his word and told some marvelous tales of his success as a Vidocq, and was constantly planning ways of getting the law-breakers into his grasp. One evening his father came home rather late, and, to his surprise and amazement, found all the doors and windows open. He rushed inside, expecting to find the place ransacked. Nothing, however, had been disturbed, and he found his son sitting in the parlor, quietly smoking. "Harry," gasped the old gentleman, "do you know that all the doors and windows are open?" "Oh, yes; I opened them." "But don't you know that thieves might get in?" "That's just what I want. I am laying a trap for them," replied the disciple of Vidocq. The old gentleman fell upon his son's shoulder and wept in tender recognition of his genius.

Quite Embarrassing.

A rather comical adventure befell two very stylish young American married ladies the other dry on the boulevards, writes a Paris correspondent. They set out to take a stroll and to look at the shops, and while slowly making their way along the crowded thoroughfare they were struck by the amount of attention that they excited. People stopped and gazed at them, and altogether they felt themselves quite the success of the afternoon. Suddenly one of them chanced to look around and realized the situation. "Good gracious, Kitty!" she gasped, "we are are walking between two of the sandwichmen of the Paris Casino—we are being taken for advertising women!" The sudden way in which my two pretty young country women disappeared down the nearest side street can better be imagined than described.

Drunkenness, or Liquor Habit, can be Cured by administering Dr. Hains' Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea without the knowledge of the person taking it; effecting a speedy and permanent cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. Thousands of drunkards have been made temperate men who have taken the Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and to-day believe they quit drinking of their own free will. No harmful effects results from its administeration. Cures guaranteed. Send for circular and full particulars. Address in confidence Golden Specific Co., 185 Race St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Man wants little here—below zero.

Piles! Piles! Piles!

Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment is the only sure cure for blind, bleeding or itching piles ever discovered. It never fails to cure old chronic cases of long standing.

Judge Coons, Maysville, Ky., says:

"Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment cured me after years of suffering."

Judge Coffinbury Cleveland, O., says:

"I have found by experience that Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment gives immediate and permanent relief."

We have hundreds of such testimonials. Do not suffer an instant longer. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly at 50c and $1 per box. 38-eow

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A judicial circuit—going round a hornets' nest.

BRAE UP.

You are feeling depressed, your appetite is poor, you are bothered with headache, you are fidgedy, nervous, and generally out of sorts, and want to brace up. Brace up, but not with stimulants, spring medicines, or bitters, which have for their basis very cheap, bad whisky, and which stimulate you for an hour, and then leave you in worse condition than before. What you want is an alterative that will purify your blood, start healthy action of Liver and Kidneys, restore your vitality, and give renewed health and strength. Such a medicine you will find in Electric Bitters, and only 50 cents at Z. T. Baltzly's Drug Store.

A bushel of plums should weigh fifty-five pounds in Ohio.

Wants the facts known.

Mr. Editor: I and my neighbors have been led so many times into buying different things for liver, kidneys and blood, that have done us more harm than good, I feel it due your readers to advise them when an honest and good medicine like Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic can be had. Yours Truly,

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

The Southern Confederacy was born twenty-six years ago.

Most Excellent.

J. J. Atkins, Chief of Police, Knoxville, Tenn., writes: "My family and I are beneficiaries of your most excellent medicine, Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption; having found it to be all that you claim for it, desire to testify to its virtue. My friends to whom I have recommended it, praise it at every opportunity." Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption is guaranteed to cure Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup and every affection of Throat, Chest and Lungs. Trial Bottle, Free at Z. T. Baltzly's Drug Store. Large Size $1.00.

Kansas mined thirty-five million bushels of coal in 1886.

Dr. Flagg's Family Ointment

Never fails to soothe and heal cuts, burns, bruises, flesh wounds, inflammation, sprains, pimples, chilblains, salt rheum, chapped lips or hands, frost bites, cold sores, sore nipples, and all diseases and eruptions of the skin.

YOUNG LADIES,

Dr. Flaggs Family Ointment will remove all pimples, blackheads, freckles and other blemishes from your face, leaving the skin soft, and beautiful. No family will be without it after testing its marvelous soothing and healing properties. Sold by Baltzly for 25 cents. 30-eow

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The cotton crop of 1886 was 6,160,000 bales of superior quality.

Rheumatism & Neuralgia Cured in 2 Days.

The Indiana Chemical Co. have discovered a compound which acts with truly marvelous rapidity in the cure of rheumatism and neuralgia. We guarantee it to cure any and every case of acute inflammatory rheumatism and neuralgia in 2 Days, and to give immediate relief in chronic cases and effect a speedy cure.

On receipt of 50 cents, in two-cent stamps, we we will send to any address the prescription for this wonderful compound, which can be filled by your home druggist at small cost. We take this means of giving our discovery to the public instead of putting it out as a patent medicine, it being much less expensive. We will gladly refund money if satisfactorness not given.

THE INDIANA CHEMICAL CO.,
32-y 1r Crawfordsville, Ind

Some men are born great, but shrink wonderfully before they die.

"I have thee on the hip," cried rheumatism seizing his victim and tossing him on a suffering bed. "Not so," he cried, "not so! Wait, my ancient foe, just five minutes, until the boy brings a bottle of Salvation Oil, then we'll see who wins the day."

ELY'S
Cream Balm
Cleanses the Head, Allays Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Restores the Sense of Taste, Smell and Hearing. A quick Relief. Positive Cure.

A particle is applied to each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents. Circulars free. ELY BROS., Druggists, Owego, N. Y. 11y

TO THE LADIES!

If you are afflicted with rheumatism, neuralgia, nervous exhaustion, dyspepsia, or with diseases of the liver, kidneys, headache or cold feet, swollen or weak ankles, or swollen feet, an Abdominal Belt and a pair of Magnetic Foot Batteries have no superior in the relief and cure of all these complaints. They carry a powerful magnetic force to the seat of the disease.

For lame back, weakness of the spine, falling of the womb, leucorrhea, chronic inflammation and ulceration of the womb, incidental hemorrhage or flooding, painful, suppressed and irregular menstruation, barrenness, and change of life, this is the best Appliance and Curative Agent Known.

Price of Supporter with Magnetic Foot Batteries, $10. Sent by express C. O. D., and examination allowed, or by mail on receipt of price, and if not found satisfactory even after six months trial they can be returned and money refunded. In ordering, send measure of waist and size of shoe.

They are worn over the underclothing. They hold their power forever.

Send stamp for the "New Departure in Medical Treatment Without Medicine," with thousands of testimonials. Send for circulars. Write us full particulars as regards your difficulties—order direct.

THE MAGNETIC APPLIANCE CO.,
134 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

It is now thought that the great ring around the planet Saturn is a toboggan slide.

Dr. Frazier's Throat & Lung Balsam

Is the greatest cure in the world for coughs, cold, sore throat, hoarseness, bronchitis, asthma, quinsy, laryngitis, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Scores and hundreds owe their lives to it. It performs wonders in relieving consumption. It strengthens the lungs and instantly allays all irritation of the throat. Never neglect a cough. It may prove fatal. Dr. Frazier's Throat and Lung Balsam, taken in time, will save your life. It is put up in large family bottles and sells for the small price of 50 cents per bottle at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store. 39 eow

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One of the latest serenade songs is, "O, tell me, love, is the dog tied up?"

Hood's Sarsaparilla is peculiar to itself and superior to all other preparations in strength economy, and medical merit.

TAKE THE

Mt. Vernon & Pan Handle Route

The Great Through Line via

The C. A. & C. RAILWAY

P., C. & St. L. and C., St. L. & P. Railroads for all Points South & Southwest.

The only line running the **celebrated Pullman Palace Sleeping and Drawing Room Cars Between Cleveland, Akron, Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and St. Louis.**

Passengers holding first-class tickets via this line are entitled to seats in the **New and Elegant Pullman Reclining Chair Cars** at a nominal charge, leaving Columbus on the Fast Express at 1:50 p. m. daily, arriving at Indianapolis 9:50 p. m., St. Louis 6:15 a. m. and Kansas City 7:30 p. m.

No line running through the States of Ohio Indiana and Illinois can offer such superior facilities or kingly comfort to its patrons. Rates as low as the lowest.

THE SCHEDULE.

Central or 90th Meridian Time.
In effect Jan. 30, 1887.

GOING SOUTH. No. 9.	No. 27.	No. 3.	STATIONS.	No. 2.	No. 28.	No. 4.
Cleveland Express	Night Express.	Fast Mail.		Fast Mail.	Night Express.	Orrville Express
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	Ar C. Depot Lv	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
12 50	6 45	5 10	..Cleveland	8 00	8 00	2 05
12 16	6 31	5 26	" Euclid ave	8 14	8 14	2 19
12 08	6 15	5 10	" Newburg	8 29	8 29	2 31
11 25	5 40	4 35	....Hudson	9 05	9 05	3 10
11 07	5 23	4 16	Cuyahoga Falls	9 19	9 20	3 25
10 55	5 10	4 05	....Akron	9 30	9 35	3 40
10 24	4 31	3 28	....Warwick	10 03	10 08	4 18
10 07	4 19	3 08	Dc...Orrville ar	10 26	10 32	4 40
9 04	2 59	2 18	....Millersburg	11 15	11 20	5 21
7 48	1 44	1 15	.....Gambier	12 28	12 31	6 49
7 38	1 32	1 05	...Mt. Vernon	12 38	12 50	7 00
7 07	12 56	12 34	...Centerburg	1 21	1 21	7 51
6 43	12 31		.....Sunbury		1 46	8 15
6 25	12 15	11 55	...Westerville	2 01	2 07	8 35
6 10	11 50	11 30	lv Columbus ar	2 25	2 35	9 00
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
....	11 35	11 10	ar Columbus lv	2 40	2 55	.....
.....	10 00	9 32	.....Xenia	4 29	4 55	.....
.....	8 36	8 14	.....Loveland	5 33	6 17	.....
.....	7 45	7 25	lv Cincinnati ar	6 20	7 10	.....
.....	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	.....
.....	11 20	11 10	ar Columbus lv	2 50	5 40	.....
.....	9 54	9 43	.....Urbana	4 22	7 01	.....
.....	9 01	8 53	.....Piqua	5 12	7 16	.....
.....	7 20	7 05	...Richmond	7 20	9 10	.....
.....	4 55	4 30	...Indianapolis	9 50	11 45	.....
.....	2 23	1 51	...Terre Haute	12 40	2 13	.....
.....	12 20	11 35	....Effingham	2 55	4 15	.....
.....	11 22	10 28	...Vandalia	3 49	5 08	.....
.....	9 00	8 00	lv St Louis ar	6 15	7 30	.....
.....	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	.....

Trains 27 and 28 run daily, all other trains daily except Sunday.

Trains 7 and 8, known as the Gann and Columbus accommodations, leave Gann at 6:30 a. m., arriving at Columbus at 8:40 a. m.; leave Columbus at 4:30 p. m., arriving at Gann at 7:00 p. m.

Train 9 (Cleveland express) connects with P., Ft. W. & C. No. 10 from Wooster, Shreve and all points west.

Train 4 (Orrville Express) connects with P., Ft. W. & C. No. 3 for Wooster, Shreve and all points west.

Trains 2, 3, 5 and 6 make connections with P., Ft. W. & C. trains for all points east and west via Orrville.

For further information, address

CHAS. O. WOOD,
Ass't. Gen'l Pass'r Agent, Akron, O.

TIME TABLE.

P., Ft. W. & C. Railway.

Schedule in Effect January 30, 1887.

Trains depart from MASSILLON station as follows

CENTRAL TIME.

GOING EAST

No. 8	Daily	2 40 a. m
No. 1	Daily except Sunday	3 12 p. m
No. 12	" "	10 11 p. m
No. 10	Daily	9 27 a. m
Local Freight	Daily except Sunday	11 28 a. m

GOING WEST

No. 1	Daily except Sunday	4 14 a. m
No. 9	Daily	11 15 "
No. 7	Daily except Sunday	1 55 p. m
No. 3	Daily	5 52 "
Local Freight		7 65 a. m

Pullman Palace Sleeping and Hotel Cars attached to through trains run without change, westbound to Chicago; eastbound to Pittsburgh, Harrisburgh, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

For time tables, rates of fare, through tickets and baggage checks, and further information regarding the running of trains, apply to J. A. Shoemaker, Ticket Agent, Massillon, Ohio.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‖Daily except Monday.

E. A. FORD,
Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent

JAMES McCREA,
Manager.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

C. L. & W. Railway.

Condensed Time Table of Passenger Trains.

In effect Nov. 14, 1886, until further notice.

New Standard—90 Meridian time which is 28 minutes slower than Columbus time.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 1.	No. 3.	No. 5.	Accom.
Lorain	6 55AM	3 45PM	.....	4 0AM
Sheffield	7 05*	3 55*	.....	4 10
Elyria	7 15	4 05	.....	4 30
Patterson	7 26*	4 15*	.....	4 45
Grafton ar	7 40	4 30	.....	5 15
Cleveland	6 15	4 00	.....	2 00AM
Grafton lv	8 00	5 05	.....	5 15
Belden	8 08	5 13	.....	5 25
Eharte	8 18	5 21	.....	5 50
York	8 26	5 29	.....	6 00
Medina	8 33	5 35	.....	6 50
Chippewa Lake	8 42*	5 46*	.....	7 05
Camp Chippewa	8 45*	5 49	.....	7 10
Seville	8 53	5 58	.....	7 41
Sterling	9 00	6 05	.....	8 00
Easton	9 15	6 16	.....	8 40
Warwick	9 26	6 26	.....	9 26
Canal Fulton	9 34	6 33	.....	9 50
Pauls	9 42*	6 41*	.....	10 10
Massillon	9 53	6 55	6 19PM	10 50
Navarre	10 18*	7 10*	6 25*	11 50
Justus	10 13	7 20	6 31	12 00
Beach City	10 21	7 28	6 10	12 15PM
Strasburgh	10 31	7 39	6 52	12 35
Canal Dover	10 42	7 51	7 04	1 00
New Philadel	10 51	8 00	7 16	1 45
Goshen		8 05*	7 22*	2 00
Tuscarawas	11 05*	8 10*	7 28*	2 28
Urichville ar	11 12	8 20		2 45
" lv	11 30		7 35	2 45
Newport	11 38*		7 15*	3 10
Stillwater	11 48		7 55	3 30
Tippecanoe	11 58		8 05	3 55
Fremont	12 13PM		8 22	4 30
Butler	12 23		8 32	4 65
Clevenger			8 40*	5 10
Holloway	12 33		8 42	5 30
Flushing	12 41		8 53	5 55
Lafferty	12 56		9 04	6 30
Bruce	1 03		9 12	6 45
Fairpoint	1 13		9 22	7 05
Maynard	1 23		9 33	7 25
Kidds	1 29*		9 10*	7 40
Barlon	1 35		9 45	7 50
Pasco	1 45*		9 55	8 05
Bridgeport	2 00		10 10	8 30

Ar. Wheeling by Street Car from Bridgeport.

GOING NORTH.

Lv. Wheeling by Street Car for Bridgeport.

STATIONS.	No. 2.	No. 4.	No. 6.	Accom.
Bridgeport	.....	11 35am	4 00pm	4 00am
Pasco	.....	11 50	4 15	4 20
Barton	.....	12 00 m	4 25	4 35
Kidds	.....	12 05*	4 30*	4 45
Maynard	.....	12 12pm	4 36	5 00
Fairpoint	.....	12 23	4 47	5 20
Bruce	.....	12 32	4 57	5 35
Lafferty	.....	12 41*	5 05	5 50
Flushing	.....	12 53	5 17	6 10
Holloway	.....	1 01	5 30	6 30
Clevenger	.....	.....	5 35*	6 35
Butler	.....	1 15	5 51	6 50
Freeport	.....	1 26	5 51	7 10
Tippecanoe	.....	1 41	6 08	7 35
Stillwater	.....	1 51	6 18	7 55
Newport	.....	2 00*	6 28*	8 10
Uhrichsville	5 20 AM.	2 20	6 38	8 25
Tuscarawas	5 28*	2 28*	6 45	8 50
Goshen	5 31	.....	6 51	9 00
New Phila	5 40	2 39	6 57	9 15
C Dover	5 50	2 49	7 06	9 50
Strasburg	6 02	3 00	7 17	10 31
Beach City	6 12	3 11	7 28	11 00
Justus	6 20	3 20	7 37	11 20
Navarre	6 25*	3 25*	7 42*	11 50
Massillon	6 40	3 40	7 56	12 45pm
Pauls	6 52*	3 51*	.....	1 15
C Fulton	7 00	3 59	.....	1 35
Warwick	7 08	4 08	.....	2 05
Easton	7 19	4 19	.....	2 30
Sterling	7 31	4 35	.....	3 00
Seville	7 41	4 43	.....	3 30
Chippewa L	7 52*	4 54*	.....	3 55
Medina	8 02	5 05	.....	5 35
York	8 09	5 13	.....	5 55
Eharte	8 18	5 21	.....	6 25
Belden	8 26	5 30	.....	6 40
ar Grafton	8 35	5 40	.....	7 10
Cleveland	9 35am	6 50	.....	10 15pm
le Grafton	8 45	5 50	.....	7 10pm
Patterson	8 56*	6 01*	.....	7 30
Elyria	9 05	6 10	.....	7 50
Sheffield	9 15*	6 20*	.....	8 15
Lorain	9 25	6 30pm	.....	8 30

* Trains stop on signal for passengers.
All trains daily (Sundays excepted)

CONNECTIONS.

At Cleveland with fast trains for the East and West. Also with Cleveland and Detroit Daily Line steamers.

(1) At Elyria with L. S. & M. S. Railway for Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

(2) At Grafton with C. C. C. & I. R'y, for Indianapolis, St. Louis and the West.

(3) At Sterling with N. Y. P. & O. R'y, for Akron, Ashland, Mansfield, &c.

(4) At Warwick with C. A. & C. R'y, for Mt. Vernon and Columbus.

(5) At Massillon with P. F. W. & C. R'y, for Canton, Wooster, Alliance, &c.

(6) At Dover with C. & M. R'y, for Cambridge, Marietta, Parkersburg.

(7) At Uhrichsville with P. C. & St. L. R'y, for Steubenville, Cushorton and Zanesville.

At Wheeling with railroads diverging. Also with Ohio River Steamers.

WM. H. GROUT,
Gen'l Freight & Ticket Agent.
OSCAR TOWNSEND, General Manager.

Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

In effect Dec. 6, 1886.

GOING SOUTH AND EAST.	No. 5.	No. 7.	No. 9.*	No. 1.*
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Toledo Lv	7 45	12 30	4 45	.....
Fremont	9 07	1 47	6 02	.....
Clyde	9 23	2 03	6 18	.....
Monroeville Lv	9 57	2 32	7 01	1 35
Norwalk	10 13	2 50	7 20	1 50
Wellington	10 43	3 45	9 00	2 32
Creston Ar	11 52	4 33	10 45	3 15
Orrville Ar	P. M.	5 05	11 45	*3 45
" Lv	12

Massillon Independent.

[ESTABLISHED IN 1868.]

ROBERT P. SKINNER. SAMUEL R. WEIRICH.

PUBLISHED BY

SKINNER & WEIRICH,

Opera House Block,

MASSILLON, - - OHIO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One Year..... $1.50
Six Months..... 1.00
Three Months..... .50

Contributions on subjects of general and local interest are solicited and the use of the columns of this paper to agitate proper matters is urged. Advertising rates will be furnished upon application.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1887.

Attention, Advertisers!

The best evidence as to the circulation of a newspaper is the testimony of the paper itself, expressed by its appearance. The newspaper whose columns are full of news, which is quoted freely, and talked about much, whether the comment is adverse or favorable, is pretty sure to have a large circulation, and circulation is what advertisers want. The bona-fide circulation of the Independent is rapidly increasing, and it offers advantages to all who use newspaper space, which are fully appreciated by the growing number of patrons.

"Executive Hippopotamus" is good.

It is a good business man's rule not to accept a contract until it is completed. The people have every confidence in the council and the citizen's committee, but they fail to see any real necessity for haste.

Could Kate Field visit every city in the United States it would not have taken so many years to secure the passage of an effective anti-Mormon law. The credit which ought to attach the supporters of the measure which Congress has favorably considered. is ruined because of their delay in so acting.

With very impressive headlines the Akron *Times* informs its readers that in that city there are eight thousand workingmen, to whom is paid annually the tremendous sum of one million dollars, or one hundred and twenty-five dollars each. Akron workingmen must indeed be rolling in luxury if that is what they get. Perhaps now the *Times'* figures are a little bit mixed.

The United States *Economist* of recent date, quoting from the report of the Royal Commission on Trade Depression in Great Britain, says:

"With regard to the group of questions affecting the charges for railway carriage, we think, (a) that greater facilities should be afforded the public for readily ascertaining the rates which the companies prefer to charge, together with any modification of those rates which they make in favor of any individuals or classes of their customers: (b) that a cheap and effective procedure should be provided for obtaining a legal decision on any disputed point, and for enforcing the decision when given: (c) that greater attention should be paid to the water communication of the country, and that no railway company should be allowed, either directly or indirectly to control or own a canal."

The above will furnish a strong argument in favor of the support and improvement of our own canal system.

If the *Repository* is correct, the erection of five bridges in Canton is contemplated, which will benefit as yet undeveloped sections of the city. Will that paper please state how many of them the county will be called upon to build.—*Massillon Independent.*

Now, dear old *Independent*, don't be a clam. Wait until your toes are tramped upon before you squeal The people of Massillon are not alarmed over this bridge business. They have built bridges themselves—that is with the aid of the county commissioners.—*Repository.*

The enthusiastic wind machine of Deuberville labors under the delusion that the INDEPENDENT, think of it, the INDEPENDENT, is down on Canton on general principles! And what could be farther from the truth? The INDEPENDENT witnesses the progress of the cities round about with the same profound pleasure that it feels when a new subscriber leaves with a receipt. Seriously, if every alley and by-way crossing every creek in the county could be bridged the INDEPENDENT would be pleased. But since that is impossible, with the county as heavily burdened with debt as it is now, we we must content ourselves with bridging the streams only at the most travelled portions. The point the INDEPENDENT makes is that the county commissioners have no right to erect bridges over small streams where they are not seriously needed, when there are already densely populated sections of the county cut up by big rivers which have no bridges. It is not right in the county to spend money to develop parts of the county when other parts, already developed, are not accommodated.

Commissioner Smith's talk about Canton paying one-fourth the county tax and getting little or no return is very, very silly. Were it not for the county business Canton would long since have dried up and been turned into cow pastures. Says Alonzo in the *Repository*:

Now, Canton don't get bilious when a bridge is built on a road improved in the county. She likes to see it, for that's what we want. We want the county improved where it is needed. Let us take an inventory of the bridges in the county. Canton has about four, two that wouldn't compare with any one of Massillon's five, and the other two I believe didn't cost as much as the one stone bridge in Massillon over the Tuscarawas. Navarre has three, and probably more. Canal Fulton may have more than two, and Waynesburgh has at least one. Louisville has one, as I believe also has Uniontown, and I think there is a good bridge in the neighborhood of Sparta. There are other bridges throughout the county, but these I named are of first rate make.

Why, as a matter of course there are more bridges in the west end of the county than the east. But it is not such a remarkable fact when it is considered that the only streams of any consequence flow through those parts. In the city of Canton are two small creeks. But through the very heart of Massillon the broad Tuscarawas, the Ohio canal, Newmans and the three branches of Sippo creek find their way. Massillon, Navarre and Canal Fulton really need bridges to accommodate established travel. The parts of these towns which are now being built up need no bridges, for the streams run through the very oldest portions, already so thickly populated that they cannot grow much more. This territory has not been given increased accommodation for a number of years. There are five canal bridges only in Massillon, although ten streets lead to the canal. On Canal street, at a point south from the South street bridge, there are three of our most prominent factories, and a large mill is about to go up. These establishments use immense quantities of straw, about twenty-five hundred tons annually, and it is all hauled in from the country about here. In order to reach these factories farmers coming in from the west or south must make a long detour. A number of the big river bridges, not so many in Massillon as in the country, are positively unsafe. At Navarre that fact was illustrated not long ago. If suggestions were in order whole columns might be used. Massillon does not want her ambitious rival over the way to think that this is simply jealous talk, for it is not. It is only a matter of common sense that where the big streams are, there first should go the bridges. About election time there was quite a hullabaloo in the *Repository* about the condition of the county treasury. The state of affairs has not been changed. Over here we are willing to wait a little while before we insist upon any thing more from the county. Canton should do the same. There is a lingering suspicion that almost any project which calls for the expenditure of money for Canton, or in Canton, can get the endorsement of the Canton press With the court house, the jail, the the infirmary, and the fair ground, Canton ought not to complain. The Canton people appear anxious to have the rest of the county pour fifteen thousand dollars into the hands of her people for an addition to the fair grounds, which, by the way, is not greatly needed. That ought to be sufficient for one season.

ABOUT FILTERS.

Mr. Paul Field the genius of the Canton water works, who appears to have taken a deep interest in the plant in Massillon, recently said to a *Repository* reporter: "I have come to the conclusion that in cities like Canton and Massillon the filter is not what it is cracked up to be when you take into consideration the cost and the good derived from it. I have been in many cities where filters have been built and soon abandoned, and the once expensive pride of a city being known only as a cultivator of weeds" This is just the position taken by the men in authority in Massillon.

To sustain himself, Mr. Field quotes from an authority long since dead and gone and described an amateur filter made by himself, years ago, before the war.

It cannot be denied that the practicability of filters is a great question. and that many do yet deny that it can be solved. The agitation of such matters is the result of knowledge only recently gained, and because Smithville and Jonesville fifty years ago built a filter which failed, it must not be supposed that in these days the result must be the same. That sedimentation, does not remove all the impurities from water is known. This being the case, it sounds very poorly for any enlightened man, to add to this proposition "nor is there any known process which will." Granting that the question is yet unsolved, it is a duty which every city owes to civilization to at least attempt a solution.

But it is denied, and from high authority, that large quantities of water can not be filtered. When household filters are in daily use, it stands to reason that there is a possibility of filtering the supply of cities.

What says the *Sanitary Era* of a few weeks ago. "We noticed in our last twelve cities—we find that we should have said fifteen,—that have adopted within the year just past, a water purifying system, the product of which a number of them are enjoying with pronounced satisfaction,"

It would be egotistical for us to pronounce upon the subject, yet when such cities as Charleston, W. Va; Raritan, N. J.; Rich Hill, Mo.; Belleville, Ill.; and many others have filters in use, when New York city and Chicago are seriously considering plans for the same, when thousands of European cities are purifying their water, when boards of health and sanitarians are urging towns to move forward in this direction, it sounds strange and unprogressive for a man to say that it cannot be done.

As an instance of the assurance with which filter manufacturers speak, we quote from the catalogue of the Newark Filtering Company. It reads:

"With hundreds of plants and filters distributed throughout the United States and Canada, treating all kinds of water, we have never failed to render the muddiest water clear and wholesome, hard water soft and delicious to use, and to give perfect satisfaction.

We ask no cities or persons to take any risks.

We guarantee promised results."

This, like many others, is a responsible firm, and treats the subject in a matter of fact, business man's way.

The nineteenth century is not the time for any man to dare to say that anything cannot be done.

All things are possible.

ONE WAY OUT OF IT.

The council and the citizen's committee have spent much time and trouble in the study of the water contract and its fulfillment, and doubtless feel relieved, now that the end of the matter is close at hand

Since the arrival of the preprietors of the company, there has been little difficulty in adjusting all disputed matters satisfactorily, with one exception, and that is in regard to the filter. The rates are based upon an equitable basis, and there is no reasonable question but that the Water Company will fix up the streets in time, and will put in the fountain just as agreed upon. The works themselves every one can take pride in, and will prove a grand advertisement to the city.

But the filter question is in dispute, and on this one point the contract is lame. It speaks of a filter but not one word does it say as to what kind of a filter. Of course unless a first class apparatus is used, the city wants none, in fact, eminent authorities say, better by far, have none The Water Company says that had it any absolute proof that genuine filters could be built, it would stop at no expense to put one in. But it claims that no such filter ever has been constructed, and that further discussion is useless, and the council might as well accept the works as they are.

Many converts have been made by this sort of talk, and the observer cannot but believe that the works will be accepted. The INDEPENDENT publishes in this issue a letter from Mr. W. C, Conant upon this subject and quotes a number of authorities, all of whom stand on the side of filtration. Now since the Water Company takes the reasonable ground that it only wants the proof of the existence of a filter to buy one, would it not be wise to take it at its word, and try, at least, to produce proof? If the city is wrong, it is surely no disgrace to acknowledge it, and if the city is right, it is so much ahead. Mr Conant makes an excellent suggestion in this connection. He says, send a committee to personally look into the matter. He gives names and is willing to substantiate all he says. There need not be any hurry about accepting the water works. Let the council pin the company down by asking it if it will build a filter, providing the city will prove that a practical filter can be built. If the company assents, then send a committee to examine into the matter and make a report.

It is a great pleasure to be able to testify to the genial qualities of Messrs. Morrison and Delafield, of the Water Company. These gentlemen have allowed no differences of opinion to make them forget themselves. Every one who knows the former likes to give him an honest grip, and Mr. Delafield is every inch a gentleman and will be remembered as such. Of Wm B. Mercer not so much can be said. Personalities are always disagreeable, but since he has so far forgotten himself as to openly insult one connected with this paper, for no reason whatever, except that it has freely commented upon the water works, he ought to be informed that his conduct has reduced him to the lowest level in the eyes of all who heard him. Personal abuse is unwarranted in any man. The words which passed Mr. Mercer's lips were as uncalled for as they were low. No offensive personal remark reflecting upon any member of the concern ever appeared in this paper, and his contemptible, unmanly course will do little towards raising the company he represents in the estimation of the people. Mr. Mercer, the obsequious servitor of councilmen and committeemen, is not a gentleman.

It will be found that the dear people outside of Canton are not so anxious to pay fifteen thousand dollars for additional 40 acres fair ground, as they might be. The farmers of the county will want to see some greater need of the addition before they vote for the tax.—*Alliance Review.*

John Mong.

Mr. John Mong died at his home on East Main street, on last Friday morning, after an illness of some weeks, of heart trouble, at the age of seventy-five years.

Mr. Mong was born September 12, 1812 in Virginia. He came to Massillon in 1830, and has lived here ever since, where he stood high in the respect of the many who knew him. He was a carpenter by trade, and after a successful business life, had retired, and was living with his daughters. He had always been a prominent member of the I. O. O. F., by whom the funeral was conducted A large number of friends followed the remains to the cemetery on Sunday afternoon.

An effect existing without a cause is an impossibility; tickling in the throat, hoarseness of the voice, violent coughing, etc., are the effects of a severe cold. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup cures the cold at once and removes its serious effects.

The Widow is the suggestive name of one of Grass & Graf's very best brands. It is a five cent article and a little better than the best.

The Akron *Beacon* states that Mr. Simmons, Cleveland manager of the United Lines, visited that place Tuesday and informed the association that his company desired to enter Akron, Canton and Massillon, and to further this scheme he said that his company would issue bonds to the amount of $10,000 to pay the cost of constructing a line from Cleveland to the places named, and each city was desired to take one-third of this amount in bonds, on which six per cent. interest would be paid, either in cash or in telegraph service to the holders, the bonds to be redeemable in from one to ten years at the option of the company.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Combines, in a manner peculiar to itself, the best blood-purifying and strengthening remedies of the vegetable kingdom. You will find this wonderful remedy effective where other medicines have failed. Try it now. It will purify your blood, regulate the digestion, and give new life and vigor to the entire body.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla did me great good. I was tired out from overwork, and it toned me up." MRS. G. E. SIMMONS, Cohoes, N. Y.

"I suffered three years from blood poison. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and think I am cured." MRS. M. J. DAVIS, Brockport, N. Y.

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla is characterized by three peculiarities: 1st, the *combination* of remedial agents; 2d, the *proportion*; 3d, the *process* of securing the active medicinal qualities. The result is a medicine of unusual strength, effecting cures hitherto unknown. Send for book containing additional evidence.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla tones up my system, purifies my blood, sharpens my appetite, and seems to make me over." J. P. THOMPSON, Register of Deeds, Lowell, Mass.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla beats all others, and is worth its weight in gold." J. BARRINGTON, 130 Bank Street, New York City.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

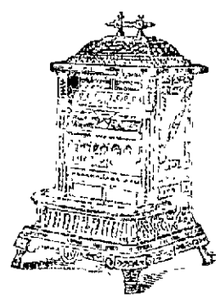
Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

H F. OEHLER'S

Cash Store

IS HEADQUARTERS FOR



STOVES, RANGES,

—AND—

House Furnishing Goods.

Roofing & Spouting

promptly attended to.

Wall Paper!

You can always find a complete assortment of

Wall Paper and Fine Decorations, Window Curtains, Shade Rollers. Cornices, Poles and Room Mouldings. Also

LARGE STOCK OF

PAINTS, OILS VARNISH,

Mixed Paint Ready for Use.

House and Sign Painting, Paper Hanging and decorating done promptly, in town or country.

J. M. Walker,

No. 6 North Erie St.,

MASSILLON, OHIO.

ANOTHER GREAT CUT

In prices to close out Watkins' stock of

Dry Goods, Cloaks, Boots and Shoes.

THE ENTIRE STOCK, COMPRISING

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS WORTH

Of desirable goods, must be sold regardless of cost to quit business.

The sale will commence Saturday, January 15th, and continue until everything is sold.

Attend this sale if you want to save money.

A. L. WATKINS & CO.,

No. 20 East Main St., Massillon, O.

$20.00

Buys a Cheviot Suit, blue or black, fast colors.

$20.00

Buys a good Chinchilla Overcoat, at

J. C. LOWE'S

Second Floor,

OPERA BLOCK.

HARDWARE!

S. A. Conrad & Co.

MAIN STREET, MASSILLON,

dealers in Foreign and Domestic

HARDWARE

Consisting of a fine selectio of

COACH TRIMMINGS,

SADDLERY,

CUTELRY

with a large stock of

Scythes, Forks, Hay-Hooks,

Paints, Glass, Etc.,

R. A. PINN,

Real Estate Dealer

—AND—

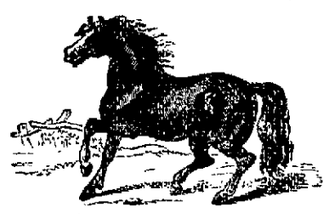
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

No. 24 East Main Street,

MASSILLON, - - - - - OHIO

House and lot on Akron street, one lot north of State street.
Good farm, 105 acres, well improved, on Canton road.
Three new dwelling houses and one vacant lot on West Tremont street.
The Newstetter house on South East street.
A large lot fronting on West Main street.
Kent Jarvis' Second Addition, below Russell & Co.'s shops:
W. ½ of lots No. 32, 33 and 34 on Chester street.
Lot No. 6 on Erie street.
E. ½ of lots No. 25, 26 and 27 Edwin street.
Lots No. 55, 56, 57 and 58, Edwin street.
W. ½ of lots No 47 and 48 Dwight street.
One cheap dwelling house in Taylor Clay's addition to Massillon, North of Cherry street.

DR. F. Z. GROFF,



Veterinary Surgeon,

Office and Infirmary near Sippo Station, 2½ miles west of Massillon.

Will treat diseases of all domestic animals, also perform all operations of surgery by the latest improved methods. Calls promptly attended to night or day, Residence connected with Massillon Telephone Exchange, also branch office at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store, where full information can be had at all times, with telephone privileges. Postoffice Sippo, Ohio.

L. L. SHERTZER,

THE PHOTOGRAPHER.

First-class work in all branches of Photography.

SOUTH ERIE STREET.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Lizzie Robinson has left us. Thus endeth another sensation.

Miss Daisy Roof has accepted a position in J. T. Brown's music room.

A bill to divide Jackson township into two election precincts passed the House on Friday last, under a suspension of the rules.

Joseph Corns and Son and the Tippecanoe Stone Compsny, have each purchased of Russell & Co., new one hundred horsepower boilers.

Two vile Turks, who ought never have been permitted to land in a country like America, made the air of the city jail stifling on Saturday night.

Miss Emma Kiester died Wednesday afternoon near the fair grounds on the Canton road. Funeral Friday afternoon ot St. John's church at 2 o'clock.

It is likely that the Little Corinne Opera Company, now playing in Cleveland to packed houses, will appear in Massillon one whole week, commencing March 17.

L. P. Slusser says he will give half a dollar to the person who stole his door rug from his front door step Saturday night if he will return it, and will ask no questions.

The Male Chorus is arranging as fast as it can to give a concert early in the spring. Massillon talent exclusively will be utilized, and an entertainment of the highest character can be expected

The survey of the proposed new branch of the W. & L. E. from Sandusky to Milan began Friday morning. The Sandusky council has voted the necessary funds to defray the expenses of the survey.—*Norwalk Reflector.*

The Mansfield women have taken up a public library project and are determined to have one. The Library Association must not permit Mansfield to put plans into execution before Massillon has a flourishing institution in existence.

The INDEPENDENT stands corrected. Mr. Clement Russell says he owns a copy of the old edition of Howe's Historical Collection, which he obtained as an original subscriber forty years ago. Mr. Russell has a valuable book, but those who get a copy of the forthcoming edition will have a better one.

Donavin's Comedy Company, including the Hyers sisters, gave a magnificent entertainment in the Opera House on Tuesday night, to a poor house. "Out of Bondage," is very different from what it was a few years ago, and the Hyers sisters have improved wonderfully. A return engagement will be played next Friday night.

The Main street river bridge, which Commissioner Smith speaks about, and of which he evidently knows very little was built some time between 1840 and 1850, at a cost of only eight thousand dollars, and not one cent has since been spent upon it for repairs. it was a magnificent piece of work, built cheaply, and built well, in marked contrast with much present county work. It was put there for all time, and it is a pity that there are not more like it.

More than ordinary interest attached to the coming of Miss Kate Field, who lectured in this city last Thursday night, and the comments upon her and her lecture are varied. Scarcely less eager was her audience to see her, than to hear her. She is known as one of the few great headed and noble hearted American women who has made a mark in the world, and yet has never made herself peculiar by any mannerism in dress or manner, which we rather expected in all "strong minded" women. It was in a costume made *a la mode* that Miss Field stepped on to the stage accompanied by Mrs. C. M. Everhard, who introduced her. She entered into her subject at once, and with a plain statement of facts put such a light on Mormonism as her hearers never saw before. Much has been said and written concerning the famous lecture, and nearly every one has a general idea of it. There was no one present who was not interested, but there were many whose anticipations were not fulfilled.

The letter of Mr. J. W. McClymonds which is found in the proceedings of the city council, will be read with gratification by every one. A conversation with Mr. Wm. McCall makes the intentions of that firm still more pleasing to the general public. The new building, of which Mr. McClymonds speaks, will be used as a paint shop and test house for engines, and will be the first of a number of others which it is the ultimate intention of the firm to erect on that side of the street. The idea is to gradually build up a plant for the manufacture of automatic engines on the west side of Erie street, and keep it distinct from the present works. The demand for these engines, as everybody knows, has been remarkable, and therefore such additions to an already immense plant need surprise no one. Beside the new 100x100 building, the office will be entirely remodelled as soon as the weather permits. More room is needed, and at the same time an effort will be made to make the office a handsome structure.

Grass & Graf, the enterprising cigar-manufacturers, are rapidly increasing their already large patronage, and they well deserve the success with which they are meeting.

PERSONALITIES.

The Matters that Agitate the Society World.

Kent Jarvis is home.

Miss Lila Karthaus is visiting with Canton friends.

Mr. A. L. Wetherald has returned to the city after an absence of several weeks.

Mr. Wright, of Topeka, Kan., was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Watkins early in the week.

Dr. A. N. Weidler died at his home in this city, at the age of seventy-four years, on Sunday afternoon.

Mr. C. M. Atwater is now with the firm of Joseph Corns & Son. Mr. Jesse Brown succeeds to his position with D. Atwater & Son.

Lieutenant Charles A. Ricks came up from Gambier Saturday night to spend Washington's birthday at his home in Massillon.

Col. Webb, of Massillon, spent last Friday and Saturday in our city. Snow white hair indicates age, but he is still vigorous and active.—*Salem Republican.*

Mr. Adam Brahm has emerged from his country seat near Canton, and is once again with us. Mr. Brahm comports himself with his usual dignity, and in his efforts is strongly supported by a new plug hat.

Mr. Charles Bryant, the well-known fresco artist, spent Sunday in the city. He wants to get back home as soon as he can to execute orders here. He is now working on the First Methodist church of Wooster.

A statement of the receipts and disbursements for the recent Hotel Conrad dances will shortly be placed in the hands of members of the committee. Those who took part will be requested to call and examine it.

A dozen or more Massillonians had one of the jolliest times imaginable at the Entre Nous Club dance in Canton, last Friday. The music was good, the hall was beautiful, the supper was elegant and the hospitality unbounded.

At the residence of the brides parents at Richville Av., Massillon, O., Feb. 24 1887 Mr. Chas. E. Poorman was married to Miss Kate Flickinger. Rev. J. G. Madge solemnized the contract. They will go West to visit relations.

Under the many colored globes of the Hotel Conrad hall, and to the inspiring strains of Zink's orchestra, sixteen couples danced away the last hours of the season on Monday night. The little party was given in honor of Miss Frank Noonan, who left for her home in Cleveland on Tuesday. Being arranged on the spur of the moment, no band could be secured, but M. Zink, his accordeon and his right foot, answered all the requirements. Mr. Rob. Tonner, of Canton, was present.

Rarely has a more quiet social season passed than the one which has just closed, in Massillon. Six hops, a few parties, a wedding or two, and the usual round of theatrical entertainments, are about the sum of the pleasures enjoyed. There was no especial reason for this, and the only trouble seemed to be that there was nobody willing to take the lead and push matters. In order to obviate this difficulty another year, it has been proposed to organize a permanent club, fix annual dues, and appoint standing committees, so that when the proper times come, picnics, parties, and so on, can be set in motion, without going to all the trouble and expense which have been involved in the past. As in business, nothing can be done without organization. The necessity of it is now more apparent than ever, and from current talk it looks as though the project will go through.

THE JOHNSON GOLDEN WEDDING.

There is a peculiar pleasure attached to the celebration of a golden wedding, and such rare occasions are memorable. For some time the legion of friends of Mr. and Mrs. David Johnson have been looking foward to such an anniversary, which took place on the evening of Washington's birthday. A procession of carriages took the guests to the pleasant country home down on the Plains, considerably over a hundred being present at one time. A large tent, warm as toast, was the improvised dining room, and under the almost magic system of Mr. E. B. Bayliss an elaborate supper was served. The evening was very enjoyably spent in conversation, looking at the large number of beautiful presents with which the honored couple had been remembered, and in music. All the old songs were sung, every one taking part, and appropriate remarks were made by Mr. James Bayliss and Mr. A. J. Ricks. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson spent much of their life near Dover, but recent years they have lived near Massillon. All their living children were with them on Tuesday, and they and all who were present will ever remember the evening, and when they reach the same ripe old age can well be satisfied if they possess the same happiness and pleasant surroundings. Friends from Akron, Cleveland, Canton, Canal Dover, Mansfield, New Philadelphia and Mt. Vernon were present.

A Card of Thanks.

We desire to return our sincere and heartfelt thanks to our friends and neighbors, and the Odd Fellows who assisted us during the illness and death of our father. Their kindness will always be remembered.

MR. and MRS. ALBRO LEE,
MR. and MRS. JOS. GLESSNER.
MRS. MATTIE GLESSNER.

FILTRATION.

An Expert's Opinion.

Mr. W. C. Conant, the Editor of the Sanitary Era Furnishes much Food for Thought.

OFFICE OF THE SANITARY ERA,
NEW YORK, NOV. 13, 1886.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDEPENDENT:

I can most cheerfully answer your inquiry relating to the practicability of a satisfactory water filtration for cities, because a system has been developed under my observation (though I have had nothing to do with it myself) that now leaves nothing for judgement or experience to do—practical operation against which there is no cavil and no drawback, fully establishing all that can reasonably be desired. For thirty-five years I have been engaged more or less in testing inventions, in a disinterested and responsible capacity as public or private adviser. I have found but a small percentage of them to approve without reserve. I have never been caught by a fallacy in principle or adaptation, that I am aware of, in short, I call myself a close critic of the practical qualities as well as scientific principles of new things, but I am open to innovation, and where I find it successful and valuable, I do not wait for anybody else's opinion before committing myself generously in favor of what is soundly meritorious. With regard to filtration, I have discerned and exposed many plausible fallacies that had led practical men into waste of money and disappointment on every hand. I may not have judged every kind, but I have found only two practical devices, that stand all the tests for permanent utility. The Pasteur filter, for minor and domestic uses I have nearly concluded to be a sure thing. The full decision depends on confirmation of the assertion of those who have tried the experiment, that its filtering capability fully survives the roasting that I consider necessary to cleanse any fixed filtering material, after using for a very short time. From the nature of the Pasteur porcelain, I anticipate it will bear the heating, with the highest probability. From the nature of all natural stone, such as the Gate City filtering stone, I judge that it must be impossible adequately to cleanse without destroying it.

The other case is the Hyatt purifying system, in which the only perfectly practical filter that I know of for a scale of public supply, is a factor. Its operations extending over years with increasing satisfaction to all concerned, not only in large industries and institutions where the highest purity of water is essential, but also in the supply of cities, of which I particularly instance Raritan and Somerville, N. J., as under my personal observation—have settled all questions, not only as to the efficiency of the process under all conditions, but also the grand question of all, i. e., whether it will always continue to work as satisfactorily as at first, or whether, as in so many cases after a brief period of plausible success it will get clogged or out of order in some way, and disappoint the brilliant expectations at first raised, or else cost so much trouble, interruption and expense to keep up its efficiency as to prove a public burden and a poor reliance. In answer to this question, Raritan and Somerville have duplicated their plant, to supply the increased demand for the aqueduct water consequent on the introduction of the purifying system. So has the Illinois State Asylum for the Insane, at Jacksonville, Dr. Carriel, Supt., to supply a new wing just added to the institution. I could cite scores of experiences equivalent in one way or another to these.

The right way for your people, it seems to me, would be to give my opinion just respect enough, to make, on the strength of it, an investigation for themselves, by committe, at some of the places where this system has been longest tried. If this were done here in New Jersey, at New Brunswick and Raritan, progress might at the same time be made in negotiations, if thought advisable, with the Newark Filtering Company, who put up and guarantee the system, and information and advice adapted to the local conditions in your case, might be obtained.

The essential factors of water purifaction as found in Nature's processes, must be imitated in any successful artificial system, substantially as they are in that of the Hyatt. They are these: (1.) A preparation of the water for filtration by the aid of the same mineral salts of the soil, that in all fine natural waters have first served to transform and precipitate or to coagulate, for filtration through the sand and rocks, the soluble impurities of the rain fall and drainage and the finer suspended matters therein. Unless this is first done, the filter will be only a crude and partial service. (2.) Extreme aeration under pressure in the depths of the earth, is given by Nature to all her fine waters, and an equivalent is required for a like result from art. (3.) Continuous cleansing of the filter bed, which if neglected even for a few days, any filter will become a worse evil than none at all. These are the chief essentials in which the Hyatt process stands distinguished if not solitary.

I beg to congratulate you on the privilege and opportunity of contributing so materially to the welfare of mankind and all generations as by the introduction of this great and leading sanitary reform—the purification of a public water supply, which you will find to be fully practicable, mechanically and financially. I see that I have forgotten to explain that Mr. Tyndale has referred this answer to your letter to me, as more particularly acquainted with the subject.

Sincerely yours,
W. C. CONANT.

Extracts from Eminent Authorities on the Filtration of Water Supplies for Cities.

In addition to clarification of the water, ordinary filtration does remove an appreciable amount of organic matter previously held in solution.—["Water Supply," by Prof. Wm. Ripley Nichols.

Dr. Charles Smart, of Washington, D. C., for years a member of the National Board of Health, says: "I am convinced that the prevalence of malaria in Washington is largely due to organic matter in the water, which *can be removed* by filtration. Certainly the water supply of a city like Washington should be filtered before distribution."

"Filtration and aeration remove from the Passaic water all suspended matter and a large portion of the organic impurities, and render the water clear and sparkling to the eye, potable and refreshing to the taste and safe to drink.—[Newark (N. J.) Board of Health.

"The importance of thorough filtration ot drinking water can hardly be overestimated."—[Charles F. Wingate, Consulting Sanitary Engineer.

"The only views I have to express in regard to the proposition (to filter the city water supply) is to emphasize its necessity."—Dr. J. F. Hartigan, Washington, D. C.

"Subtle mineral impurities, consisting of the most minute particles of sand and finely comminuted clay, consume a fortnight or more while the water is at rest in a confining basin, in their leisurely, meanderings toward the bed of the basin."—[Fanning's "Hydraulic and Water Supply Engineering.

"I then recommended filtration, as I do now, as a means to remove the evil and to render the Potomac water harmless and salutary. I know that filtering before the water enters the mains is practicable."—[Tullio de S. Verdi, M. D., Washington, D. C.

"I strongly recommend the filtering of the Potomac water before being delivered to the consumers, not only as advisable but absolutely necessary to protect the health and even lives of the citizens residing in the District of Columbia."—[Dr. Robert Reyburn, Professor of Physiology, Howard University.

"Dr. Abbott, president of the Massachusetts State Board of Health, urged filtration of the water at the source of supply.—[Report of Suffolk County Medical Society.

Criminal Slander Suits.

Mr. Justice Folger's office has been right down warm for a day or two past. The first case was Ohio against Katie Deffenbacker. This action was brought by John Danner for the purpose of vindicating the good name of Savilla, his wife, because of "certain false, malicious verbal slanders used and circulated and published by the defendant of and concerning said Savilla in the presence and hearing of divers and sundry people, with intent then and there and thereby, at Stark county, to have it believed that said Savilla had a cloud upon her title as a virtuous woman." Some twelve witnesses were examined on both sides, and the case was submitted to the court without argument, Willison for plaintiff, Pinn per contra. On consideration whereof, the Justice concluded, after the Scotch mode of deciding, that the charges in the affidavit were not proved, and honorably discharged the defendant, but did not stop at that point. John Deffenbacher, a brother-in-law of Katie's, had got himself mixed up in the matter, and on the witness stand made terribly ferocious charges affecting the good name of Katharine Maier, and thereupon she and her husband concluded they, too, could avail themselves of that niversal panacea, the law, and they went before Justice Folger, filed the necessary affidavit and gave security for costs, and had John brought up to answer the charge, which was in all respects like that against his brother, except that the proof against him was ample. John concluded that he would make terms and agree with his adversaries while he was in the way with them." He had already been delivered to the judge," and before the "judge" had an opportunity to "deliver him to the officer" the parties informed the court that they had amicably settled the matter in difference between them, the costs were paid, and the litigants left the court a wiser and sadder lot, the two cases having run into costs beyond what was expected.

Farmers Club.

The Tuscarawas Township Farmers' Club met on last Tuesday evening according to adjournment, J. S. Erb in the chair. Corresponding Secretary C. A. Krider was present, but owing to the inclemency of the weather the attendance was small. The question, what class of horses is the most profitable for the farmer to raise was well discussed by John W. Shilling and F. Y. Erb, the audience partaking largely in the general discussion. C. A. Krider read a very interesting paper on the attractions of the world which lead young folks astray. The remainder of the assignments was referred to the next meeting the members not being present.

The question drawer was well represented.

The society then adjourned to meet the first Tuesday evening in March.

We Caution All Against Them.

The unprecedented sucess and merit of Ely's Cream Balm—a real cure for catarrh, hay fever and cold in head—has induced many advertisers to place catarrh medicines, bearing some resemblance in appearance, style or name upon the market, in order to trade upon the reputation of Ely's Cream Balm. Don't be deceived Buy only Ely's Cream Balm. Many in your immediate locality will testify in highest commendation of it. A particle is applied to each nostril; no pain; agreeable to use. Price 50c.

A large purchase at our own price Humberger closed a deal last week for about 100 pieces of Dress Goods of different qualities, styles and textures. These goods have never been owned by any dealer at better prices than 20 to 27 cents. Our prices on the lot will be 11c., 12½c. and 15c Ask to see these goods, and remember the prices The values will surprise you. Respectfully,

HUMBERGER'S,
Warwick Block.

The Ever Faithful is an old standby with Stark county smokers. Grass & Graf make it, and like all their goods, deserves its reputation.

A. L. Watkins & Co. have decided to quit the dry goods business and have made some extraordinary low prices.

Closing out our entire stock to quit business.

A. L. WATKINS & Co.

COLEMAN,
THE RELIABLE JEWELER,
HAS AN IMMENSE STOCK OF
OPTICAL GOODS,
Spectacles and Eye-Glasses in Gold, Silver, Steel, Rubber Shell and Zylonite Frames.
WE CAN SUIT YOU.
Prices Lower than the Lowest.
Diamonds, Watches, Silverware, Jewelry, Clocks, Gold Pens, Musical Instruments, Etc.
COLEMAN'S, 5 Erie Street.

A. D. VOLKMOR,
Livery, Feed & Sale Stable.
Only First-Class Rigs In Use.
Handsome Coaches For Weddings, Parties and Funerals.
A FULL LINE OF Fine Carriages and Buggies.

A horse shoeing shop is managed in connection with the stable.
Horses Bought and Sold
No. 15 Factory Street, Massillon, Ohio.

West MASSILLON COAL Co.,
P. SONNHALTER & CO., Prop'rs,
Miners of the finest quality of Massillon coal, best quality of Massillon lump and pure nut for cook stove use.
Coarse and fine slack for base burners
City Office at C. Warth's Grocery, West Main Street. City Telephone 28. City Agent and Collector, G. W. SCHROCK Bank Telephone 60

TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER Is The Best Waterproof Coat Ever Made.
Don't waste your money on a gum or rubber coat. The FISH BRAND SLICKER is absolutely water and weather proof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. Ask for the "FISH BRAND SLICKER" and take no other. If your storekeeper does not have the "FISH BRAND" send for descriptive catalogue to A. J. TOWER, 20 Simmons St. Boston, Mass.

J. V. R. SKINNER,
Wall Paper!
New Spring Styles.
We have a special line of
Elegant Bronze Paper,
For 25c per Roll.
These are not old patterns, but fresh NEW GOODS. Call and see them.
Dado Shades, best quality of oil cloth mounted on a
Hartshorn Spring Rollers
60 Cents.
J. V. R. SKINNER.

FURNITURE!
I desire to say that all those in need of Furniture of any kind, can not fail to be suited both in regard to
GOODS AND PRICES,
My stock will comprise all grades of
Parlor, Chamber, Kitchen and Office
FURNITURE.
SUCH AS
Parlor Suits,
Chamber Suits,
Bedsteads,
Bureaus,
Tables,
Lounges
SPRING BEDS,
Hair,
Husk and
Sea Grass
Mattresses
and the original
Woven Wire Mattress
AND OTHER SPRING BOTTOMS.
Thankful for favors bestowed upon me in the past, I hope by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.
JOHN H. OGDEN.

SALESMEN WANTED.
To canvass for the sale of Nursery Stock! Steady employment guaranteed. Salary and Expenses Paid. Apply at once, stating age
Chase Brothers, (Refer to this paper). ROCHESTER, N. Y.

TUN KEE'S CHINESE STEAM LAUNDRY,
No 2 East Tremont Street, Will be pleased to show the public the finest work ever produced in his line. One call will convince you of his fine and superior workmanship.
Shirts, 10c; Cuffs per pair, 4c; Collars 2 for 5c
Work taken every day in the week and returned on the second or third day thereafter.

W. H. McCALL & CO.,
DRUGGISTS.
DEALERS IN
Blank Books,
Stationery,
Perfumery,
Toilet Soaps,
AND A COMPLETE LINE OF
Druggists'
Sundries.
No. 9 South Erie St.

Now Ready!
Holiday Goods.
An invitation is extended to the public to call at the
OPERA HOUSE
Drug and Book Store,
and inspect our immense line of
Holiday Goods,
at prices lower than ever.
Z. T. BALTZLY.

Real Estate!
James R. Dunn,
—Administrator of the—
Estate of Kent Jarvis,
—AND—
Dealer in Real Estate,
Offers for sale a long list of city property, etc., consisting of
Fine Business Property,
Well Located Residence Property,
And Nearly 200 Splendid Building Lots.
All for sale on the most Reasonable Terms
Will Build Houses
for purchasers of lots when desired, giving long time for back payments. Remember these lots are scattered all over the city.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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SNOW BOUND AT EAGLE'S

BY BRET HARTE.

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CHAPTER III.

To Kate's surprise the lower part of the house was deserted, but there was an unusual activity on the floor above, and the sound of heavy steps. There were alien marks of dusty feet on the scrupulously clean passage, and on the first step of the stairs a spot of blood. With a sudden genuine alarm that drove her previous adventure from her mind, she impatiently called her sister's name. There was a hasty yet subdued rustle of skirts on the staircase, and Mrs. Hale, with her finger on her lip, swept Kate unceremoniously into the sitting room, closed the door and leaned back against it, with a faint smile. She had a crumpled paper in her hand.

"Don't be alarmed, but read that first," she said, handing her sister the paper. "It was brought just now."

Kate instantly recognized her brother's distinct hand. She read hurriedly. "The coach was robbed last night; nobody hurt. I've lost nothing but a day's time, as this business will keep me here until to-morrow, when Manuel can join me with a fresh horse. No cause for alarm. As the bearer goes out of his way to bring you this, see that he wants for nothing."

"Well?" said Kate, expectantly.

"Well, the bearer was fired upon by the robbers, who were lurking on the ridge. He was wounded in the leg. Luckily he was picked up by his friend, who was coming to meet him, and brought here as the nearest place. He's upstairs in the spare bed in the spare room, with his friend, who won't leave his side. He won't even have mother in the room. They've stopped the bleeding with John's ambulance things, and now, Kate, here's a chance for you to show the value of your education in the ambulance class. The bull has got to be cut out. Here's your opportunity."

Kate looked at her sister curiously. There was a faint pink flush on her pale cheeks, and her eyes were actually sparkling. She had never seen her look so pretty before.

"Why not have sent Manuel for a doctor at once?" asked Kate.

"The nearest doctor is fifteen miles away, and Manuel is nowhere to be found. Perhaps he's gone to look after the stock. There's some 2ft of snow, imagine the absurdity of it."

"But who are they?"

"They speak of themselves as 'friends,' as if it were a profession. The wounded one was a passenger, I suppose."

"But what are they, like?" continued Kate, "I suppose they're like them all."

Mrs. Hale shrugged her shoulders.

"The wounded one, when he's not fainting away, is laughing. The other is a creature with a mustache, and gloomy beyond expression."

"What are you going to do with them?" said Kate.

"What should I do? Even without John's letter I could not refuse the shelter of my house to a wounded and helpless man. I shall keep him, of course, until John comes. Why, Kate, I really believe you are so prejudiced against these people you'd like to turn them out. But I forget! It's because you like them so well. Well, you need not fear to expose yourself to the fascinations of the wounded Christy Minstrel—I'm sure he's that—or to the unspeakable one, who is shyness itself, and would not dare to raise his eyes to you."

There was a timid, hesitating step in the passage. It paused before the door, moved away, returned, and finally asserted its intentions in the gentlest of taps.

"It's him; I'm sure of it," said Mrs. Hale, with a suppressed smile.

Kate threw open the door smartly, to the extreme discomfiture of a tall, dark figure that already had slunk away from it. For all that he was a good looking enough fellow, with a mustache as long and almost as flexible as a ringlet. Kate could not help noticing also that his hand, which was nervously pulling the mustache, was white and thin.

"Excuse me," he stammered, without raising his eyes, "I was looking for—for—the old lady. I—I beg your pardon. I didn't know that you—the young ladies—company—were here. I intended—I only wanted to say that my friend—" He stopped at the slight smile that passed quickly over Mrs. Hale's mouth and his pale face reddened with an angry flush.

"I hope he is not worse," said Mrs. Hale, with more than her usual languid gentleness. "My mother is not here at present. Can I—can *we*—this is my sister—do us well?"

Without looking up he made a constrained recognition of Kate's presence, that, embarrassed and curt as it was, had none of the awkwardness of rusticity.

"Thank you: you're very kind. But my friend is a little stronger, and if you can lend me an extra horse I'll try to get him on the Summit to-night."

"But you surely will not take him away from us so soon?" said Mrs. Hale, with a languid look of alarm, in which Kate, however, detected a certain real feeling. "Wait at least until my husband returns to-morrow."

"He won't be here to-morrow," said the stranger hastily. He stopped, and as quickly corrected himself. "That is, his business is so very uncertain, my friend says."

Only Kate noticed the slip; but she noticed also that her sister was apparently unconscious of it. "You think," she said, "that Mr. Hale may be delayed?"

He turned upon her almost brusquely. "I mean that it is already snowing up there," he pointed through the window to the cloud Kate had noticed; "if it comes down lower in the pass the roads will be blocked up. That is why it would be better for us to try and get on at once."

"But if Mr. Hale is likely to be stopped by snow so are you," said Mrs. Hale playfully; "and you had better let us try to make your friend comfortable here rather than expose him to that uncertainty in his weak condition. We will do our best for him. My sister is dying for an opportunity to show her skill in surgery," she continued, with an unexpected mischievousness that only added to Kate's surprised embarrassment. "Aren't you, Kate?"

Equivocal as the young girl knew her silence appeared, she was unable to utter the simplest polite evasion. Some unaccountable impulse kept her constrained and speechless. The stranger did not, however, wait for her reply, but, casting a swift, hurried glance around the room, said, "It's impossible; we must go. In fact, I've already taken the liberty to order the horses round. They are at the door now. You may be certain," he added with quick earnestness, suddenly lifting his dark eyes to Mrs. Hale, and as rapidly withdrawing them, "that your horse will be returned at once, and—and—we won't forget your kindness." He stopped and turned toward the hall. "I—I have brought my friend down stairs. He wants to thank you before he goes."

As he remained standing in the hall the two women stepped to the door. To their surprise, half reclining on a cane sofa, was the wounded man, and what could be seen of his slight figure was wrapped in a dark serape. His beardless face gave him a quaint boyishness quite inconsistent with the mature line of his temples and forehead. Pale, and in pain as he evidently was, his blue eyes twinkled with intense amusement. Not only did his manner offer a marked contrast to the sombre uncouthness of his companion, but he seemed to be the only one perfectly at his ease in the group around him.

"It's rather rough making you come out here to see me off," he said, with a not unmusical laugh that was very infectious, "but Ned there, who carried me downstairs, wanted to take me round the house in his arms like a baby to say ta-ta to you all. Excuse my not rising, but I feel as uncertain below as a mermaid, and as out of my element," he added, with a mischievous glance at his friend. "Ned concluded I must go on, but I must say good-by to the old lady first. Ain't here she is."

To Kate's complete bewilderment not only did the utter familiarity of this speech pass unnoticed and unrebuked by her sister, but actually her own mother advanced quickly with every expression of lively sympathy, and with the authority of her years and an almost maternal anxiety endeavored to dissuade the invalid from going. "This is not my house," she said, looking at her daughter, "but if it were I should not hear of your leaving, not only to-night, but until you were out of danger. Josephine! Kate! What are you thinking of to permit it? Well, then, I forbid it. There!"

Had they become suddenly insane, or were they bewitched by this hideous intruder and his inefferably familiar confidant? The man was worthless, it was true; they might have to put him up in common humanity; but here was her austere mother, who wouldn't come in the room when Whisky Dick called on business, actually pressing both of the invalid's hands, while her sister, who never extended a finger to the ordinary visiting humanity of the neighborhood, looked on with evident complacency.

The wounded man suddenly raised Mrs. Scott's hand to his lips, kissed it gently, and, with his still quite vacant look, endeavored to rise to his feet. "It's of no use—we must go. Give me your arm, Ned. Quick! Are the horses there?"

"Dear me," said Mrs. Scott quickly, "I forgot to say the horse cannot be found anywhere. Manuel must have taken him this morning to look up the stock. But he will be back to-night certainly, and if to-morrow"——

The wounded man sank back to a sitting position. "Is Manuel your man?" he asked grimly.

"Yes."

The two men exchanged glances.

"Marked on his left cheek and drinks a good deal?"

"Yes," said Kate, finding her voice. "Why?"

The amused look came back to the man's eyes. "That kind of man isn't safe to wait for. We must take our own horse, Ned. Are you ready?"

"Yes."

The wounded man again attempted to rise. He fell back, but this time quite heavily. He had fainted.

Involuntarily and simultaneously the three women rushed to his side. "He cannot go," said Kate, suddenly.

"You cannot go," said Kate, suddenly.

"He will be better in a moment."

"But only for a moment. Will nothing induce you to change your mind?"

As if in reply a sudden gust of wind brought a volley of rain against the window.

"That will," said the stranger bitterly.

"The rain?"

"A mile from here it is snow: and before we could reach the Summit with these horses the road would be impassable."

He made a slight gesture to himself, as if accepting an inevitable defeat, and turned to his companion, who was slowly reviving under the active ministration of the two women. The wounded man looked around with a weak smile. "This is one way of going off," he said faintly, "but I could do this sort of thing as well on the road."

"You can do nothing now," said his friend, decidedly. "Before we get to the Gate the road will be impassable for our horses."

"For any horses," said Kate.

"For any horses. For any man or beast, I might say. Where we cannot get out no one can get in," he added, as if answering her thoughts. "I am afraid that you won't see your brother to-morrow morning. But I'll reconnoiter, as I can do so without tortaring him," he said, looking anxiously at the helpless man; "he's got about his share of pain, I reckon, and the first thing is to get him easier." It was the longest speech he had made to her; it was the first time he had fairly looked her in the face. His shy restlessness had suddenly given way to dogged resignation, less abstracted, but scarcely more flattering to his entertainers. Lifting his companion gently in his arms, as if he had been a child, he reascended the staircase, Mrs. Scott and the hastily summoned Molly following with overflowing solicitude. As soon as they were alone in the parlor Mrs. Hale turned to her sister: "Only that our guests seemed to be as anxious to go now as you were to pack them off I should have been shocked at your inhospitality. What has come over you, Kate? These are the very people you have reproached me so often with not being civil enough to."

"But who are they?"

"How do I know? There is your brother's letter."

She usually spoke of her husband as "John." This slight shifting of relationship and responsibility to the feminine mind was significant. Kate was a little frightened and remorseful.

"I only meant you don't even know their names."

"That wasn't necessary for giving them a bed and bandages. Do you suppose the good Samaritan ever asked the wounded Jew's name, and that the Levite did not excuse himself because the thieves had taken the poor man's card case? Do the directions, 'In case of accident,' in your ambulance rules, read: 'First lay the sufferer on his back and inquire his name and family connections'? Besides, you can call one 'Ned' and the other 'George,' if you like."

"Oh, you know what I mean," said Kate, irrelevantly. "Which is George?"

"George is the wounded man," said Mrs. Hale: "not the one who talked to you more than he did to any one else. I suppose the poor man was frightened and read dismissal in your eyes."

"I wish John were here."

"I don't think we have anything to fear in his absence from men whose only wish is to get away from us. If it is a question of propriety, my dear Kate, surely there is the presence of mother to prevent any scandal—although really her own conduct with the wounded one is not above suspicion," she added, with that novel mischievousness that seemed a return of her lost girlhood. "We must try to do the best we can with them and for them," she said decidedly, "and meantime I'll see if I can't arrange John's room for them."

"John's room?"

"Oh, mother is perfectly satisfied: indeed, suggested it. It's larger and will hold two beds, for 'Ned,' the friend, must attend to him at night. And, Kate, don't you think, if you're not going out again, you might change your costume? It does very well while we are alone"——

"Well," said Kate indignantly, "as I am not going into his room"——

"I'm not so sure about that, if we can't get a regular doctor. But he is very restless, and wanders all over the house like a timid and apologetic spaniel."

"Who?"

"Why 'Ned.' But I must go and look after the patient. I suppose they've got him safe in his bed again," and with a nod to her sister she tripped up stairs.

Uncomfortable and embarrassed, she knew not why, Kate sought her mother. But that good lady was already in attendance on the patient, and Kate hurried past that baleful center of attraction with a feeling of loneliness and strangeness she had never experienced before. Entering her own room she went to the window—that first and last refuge of the troubled mind—and gazed out. Turning her eyes in the direction of her morning's walk, she started back with a sense of being dazzled. She rubbed first her eyes and then the rain-dimmed pane. It was no illusion! The whole landscape, so familiar to her, was one vast field of dead, colorless white! Trees, rocks, even distance itself, had vanished in those few hours. An even, shadowless, motionless white sea filled the horizon. On either side a vast wall of snow seemed to shut out the world like a shroud. Only the green plateau before her, with its sloping meadows and fringes of pines and cottonwood, lay alone like a summer island in this frozen sea.

A sudden desire to view this phenomenon more closely, and to learn for herself the limits of this new tethered life, completely possessed her, and, accustomed to act upon her independent impulses, she seized a hooded waterproof cloak and slipped out of the house unperceived. The rain was falling steadily along the descending trail where she walked, but beyond, scarcely a mile across the chasm, the wintry distance began to confuse her brain with the inextricable swarming of snow. Hurrying down with feverish excitement, she at last came in sight of the arching granite portals of their domain. But her first glance through the gateway showed it closed as if with a white portcullis. Kate remembered that the trail began to ascend beyond the arch, and knew that what she saw was only the mountain side she had partly climbed this morning. But the snow had crept down its flank, and the exit by trail was practically closed. Breathlessly making her way back to the highest part of the plateau—the cliff behind the house that here descended abruptly to the rain-dimmed valley—she gazed at the dizzy depths in vain for some undiscovered or forgotten trail along its face. But a single glance convinced her of its inaccessibility. The gateway was indeed their only outlet to the plain below. She looked back at the falling snow beyond until she fancied she could see in the crossing and recrossing lines the moving meshes of a fateful web woven around them by viewless but inexorable fingers.

Half frightened, she was turning away, when she perceived, a few paces distant, the figure of the stranger, "Ned," also apparently absorbed in the gloomy prospect. He was wrapped in the clinging folds of a black serape braided with silver; the broad flap of a slouched hat beaten back by the wind exposed the dark, glistening curls on his white forehead. He was certainly very handsome and picturesque, and that apparently without effort or consciousness. Neither was there anything in his costume or appearance inconsistent with his surroundings, or even with what Kate could judge were his habits or position. Nevertheless she instantly decided that he was too handsome and too picturesque, without suspecting that her ideas of the limits of masculine beauty were merely personal experience.

As he turned away from the cliff they were brought face to face. "It doesn't look very encouraging over there," he said, quietly, as if the inevitableness of the situation had relieved him of his previous shyness and effort; "it's even worse than I expected. The snow must have begun there last night, and it looks as if it meant to stay." He stopped for a moment, and then, lifting his eyes to her, said: "I suppose you know what this means?"

"I don't understand you."

"I thought not. Well! it means that you are absolutely cut off here from any communication or intercourse with any one outside of that canyon. By this time the snow is five feet deep over the only trail by which one can pass in and out of that gateway. I am not alarming you, I hope, for there is no real physical danger; a place like this ought to be well garrisoned, and certainly is self-supporting so far as the mere necessities and even comforts are concerned. You have wood, water, cattle and game at your command, but for two weeks at least you are completely isolated."

"For two weeks," said Kate, growing pale—"and my brother?"

"He knows all by this time and is probably as assured as I am of the safety of his family."

"For two weeks," continued Kate, "impossible! You don't know my brother! He will find some way to get to us."

"I hope so," returned the stranger, gravely, "for what is possible for him is possible for us."

"Then you are anxious to get away," Kate could not help saying.

"Very."

The reply was not discourteous in manner, but was so far from gallant that Kate felt a new and inconsistent resentment. Before she could say anything he added, "And I hope you will remember, whatever may happen, that I did my best to avoid staying here longer than was necessary to keep my friend from bleeding to death in the road."

"Certainly," said Kate; then added awkwardly, "I hope he'll be better soon." She was silent, and then, quickening her pace, said hurriedly, "I must tell my sister this dreadful news."

"I think she is prepared for it. If there is anything I can do to help you I hope you will let me know. Perhaps I may be of some service. I shall begin by exploring the trails to-morrow, for the best service we can do you possibly is to take ourselves off; but I can carry a gun, and the woods are full of game driven down from the mountains. Let me show you something you may not have noticed." He stopped and pointed to a small knoll of sheltered shrubbery and granite on the opposite mountain, which still remained black against the surrounding snow. It seemed to be thickly covered with moving objects. "They are wild animals driven out of the snow," said the stranger. "That larger one is a grizzly: there is a panther, wolves, wild-cats, a fox, and some mountain goats."

"An ill-assorted party," said the young girl.

"Ill luck makes them companions. They are too frightened to hurt one another now."

"But they will eat each other later on," said Kate, stealing a glance at her companion.

He lifted his long lashes and met her eyes. "Not on a haven of refuge."

(To be continued.)

What Blakely Hall Says.

Of all the silly, weak, mushy-pushy, wearisome and obnoxious beings on earth, commend me to the wearer of the chestnut bell. The town has gone daft with it. Everywhere a radiant ass, with open mouth and eager eye, stands guard with his little bell to interrupt and annoy men who do not descend to his level of taciturn imbecility. In the theatre, as well as on the street everywhere, in fact—one hears the tinkle of the bell, and observes the face of the fool grow luminous with delight as his insolence cuts short a good story or brings a clever talker to an abashed and irritated stop.

To one who has been away from New York and returns to encounter the puerile imbecility of this latest craze at the full tide, the effect is enervating and morose. Since my return I have known solemn boors, who can neither talk, think nor sing, bring famous comedians to a standstill by their little bells, and then roar loudly at their own exhibition of ill-bred and clownish impertinence; I have seen a timid but capable soubrette assailed by the turbulent tinkling of currish idiocy until she became speechless from stage fright, while the grinning apes in the orchestra chairs sent up peals of laughter at her discomfiture. It is the triumph of shallow-brained insolence over good breeding and decency. The fool is abroad—the yawping, noisy tedious, feeble and offensive fool—and he wears the chestnut bell.—Blakely Hall in San Francisco Argonaut.

English vs. American Iron Work.

There is no sentiment in business. We should prefer to do business with you, but you must not ask us to take badly finished, old fashioned goods, which, no matter how well they satisfied our fathers, will not do for us. Would you be surprised to hear that no carpenter in New Zealand will use from choice an English hammer, saw, brace or auger bit? No buggy builder will use English coach bolts or tire bolts if American ones can be had even at 10 per cent more money than the English, because he can pick up the Yankee bolt and apply it immediately to his work, and with its nice square cut thread there is less chance of nuts coming loose. What is the case with the English bolt? He will look a gross over and find every nut "jammed" so hard on the bolt that it will have to be taken to the vise and oiled and eased. This takes time, and as time is money he can't be blamed for preferring the Yankee article.—New Zealand Cor London Ironmongers

The Dictum of the Dancing Masters.

The dancing masters of the country who met in New York adopted three new dances two "round dances," to be called the "American Gavotte," and the "Columbia" respectively, and one square dance, the "Octagon." The "American Gavotte" will be danced to gavotte or 4-4 time, is very easy to learn, is smoother than the ordinary dances, starts sideways, then a turn and a hop and polka, and a slide afterwards and is slower than a waltz. The "Columbia" is slower than a waltz, but more vivacious than the "American Gavotte," and comprehends several varieties of hops. In the "Octagon" eight couples dance at once and all the couples are in motion at the same time, except in one movement. It may be danced in any lancers music. There is no waltzing. The music is in 6-8 time. The dance is similar to the lancers in movement and figures, but differs from it in couples passing under each other's raised arms.—Detroit Free Press.

The Winchester Leader predicts an early winter because migratory birds are going south a month earlier than usual.

Eighteen thousands acres of wheat were cultivated this season by the Umatilla Indians.

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SCENE IN FRANCE

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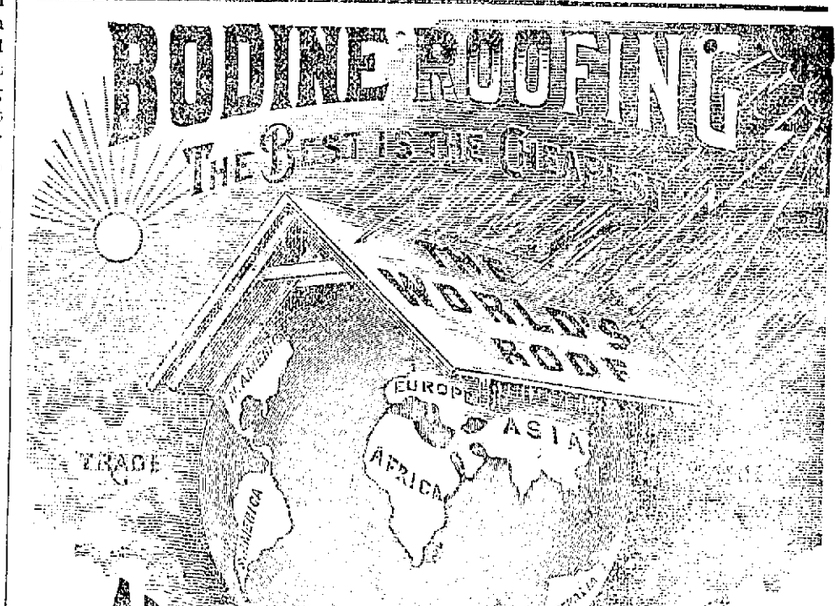

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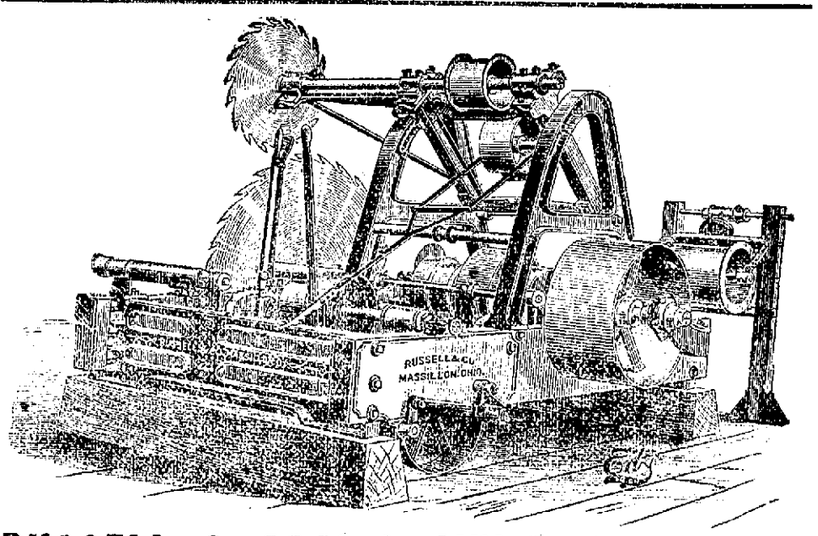

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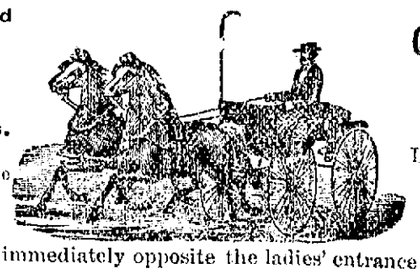

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NEW BATTING RULES.

CHANGES MADE SINCE LAST YEAR.

Batting as an Art—Change From the Elastic to the Dead Ball—Fielding Ahead of Batting Science.

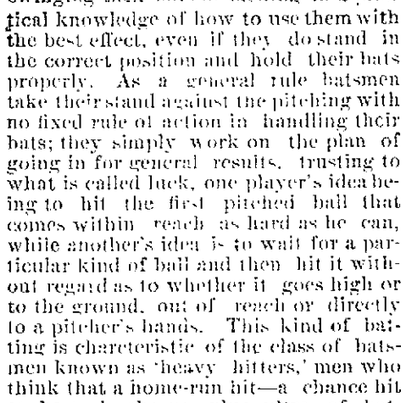
The batsman in base-ball ought just now to be instructing himself in the new rules for his portion of the play as fixed by the recent convention, and spectators of the sport next season will be puzzled unless they learn what the novelties mean. Henry Chadwick, the expert, appears to foresee a gradual revolution in the game which, in a few years, will make it as unlike the game of our elder brothers, not to say fathers, as possible. He says:

"The radical changes made in the playing rules of base-ball by the conference committee will materially change the character of batting for this coming season; and that, too, to the advantage of the batsman and in the way of improvement in handling the ash scientifically. Before referring to the amendments to the rules governing the batsman and his position, it will be worth while to comment a little on batting as an art, and to see what progress has been made in this department of the game. Many years ago, when the game may be said to have been 'young and charming,' there was a period when for several seasons large scores characterized the contests. This was in the heavy batting era of underhand pitching and elastic rubber-filled balls. From this extreme in the way of hitting an elastic ball around the field a dead-ball period followed some years later, and in the year when this latter class of balls was used the other extreme was reached, a game at Manchester, N. H., between the club of that city and the Harvard College nine, resulting in a score of 0 to 0 at the end of the twenty-fourth inning. One might imagine that the excessively large scores of the former years was a consequence of great skill in batting, while the other phenomenal record was due to equally remarkable skill in fielding. But to neither cause was either score to be attributed, inasmuch as any novice in batting can hit an easily-pitched elastic ball for home runs, while there is not the slightest difficulty in fielding dead balls from the bat. Since the times of these extremes in scoring there have been great changes both in the batting and fielding departments of the game, and a marked improvement has been shown in both; but the advance of the art of batting has not kept pace with that of fielding. One reason for this is that but little attention has been paid by the fraternity at large to the study of the theory of strategic batting; improvement in fielding has been forced on the majority of the players by the fact that the great mass of patrons of the game, while knowing little or nothing about scientific batting, can fully appreciate the beauty of skillful exhibitions of fielding; hence an impetus has been given to fielding excellence, while batting has not benefited by

A BAD POSITION.

it. For years past, and even up to within a year or two ago, the majority of batsmen have taken their position at the bat in match games possessed either of bad habits in their manner of holding or swinging their bats or lacking in a practical knowledge of how to use them with the best effect, even if they do stand in the correct position and hold their bats properly. As a general rule batsmen take their stand against the pitching with no fixed rule of action in handling their bats; they simply work on the plan of going in for general results, trusting to what is called luck, one player's idea being to hit the first pitched ball that comes within reach as hard as he can, while another's idea is to wait for a particular kind of ball and then hit it without regard as to whether it goes high or to the ground, out of reach or directly to a pitcher's hands. This kind of batting is charcteristic of the class of batsmen known as 'heavy hitters,' men who think that a home-run hit—a chance hit at best—is the ne plus ultra of batting. This class of batsmen average a home-run hit to about ten or a dozen outs from poorly hit balls. There is no skill in such batting. A skillful handling of the ash is the result only of strategic work in batting wherein the batsman opposes strategy in his batting against the skillful 'headwork' play of the opposing pitcher.

"In studying how to bat scientifically the batsman has to consider three things as the A. C. B of the art, and these are: First, taking his stand in his position with his bat properly poised for effective hitting; second, taking his stand so as to hit the ball to the left, the center, or right, as the occasion may require, this being technically known as 'facing for



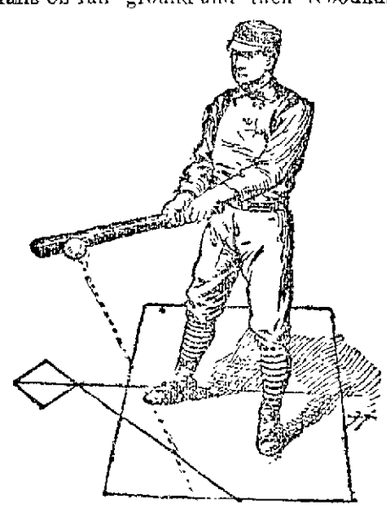
O'ROURKE'S CORRECT POSITION.

position'; and, third, to calculate the force of the forward swing of the bat and the force of the blow in meeting either a swiftly or moderately fast pitched ball. First, in regard to how to hold the bat. A batsman who holds his bat in awkward position is placed at a great disadvantage when facing swift pitching, as he has to draw his bat back before he can strike at the ball. The correct position is well assumed by the champion batsman of the league in 1884, James O'Rourke. He holds his bat nicely balanced and poised ready to hit at a high or low pitched ball or a slow or swift ball. The correct position at the bat has a great deal to do with successful hitting, and especially with scientific batting."

When Mr. Chadwick took up the second consideration in studying the art of batting—i. e., that of "facing for position"—his talk became so technical that it was necessary to send out for an artist to illustrate his remarks with diagrams and pictures. The result was the series of cuts scattered through this article. Mr. Chadwick says that according as the batsman stands in facing the pitcher so will the forward swing of his arms in handling the bat meet the pitched ball. When the batsman stands for a hit to left field his feet stand on a line parallel with the foul-line to third base, and in standing thus the natural swing of his arms bringing the bat forward to meet the ball causes it to hit the ball to left-field. In facing for a right-field hit the batsman's feet stand on a line parallel with the foul-ball line to first base, and this brings the forward swing of the bat to meet the ball so as to send it to the right instead of the left. Of course, if he desires to face for center-field his feet will stand on a line parallel to that of his batting position.

As to the effect the new rules will have upon the batsman's position Mr. Chadwick says that the first change of consequence to be explained is that which places the first and third bases within the foul ball lines, just as the home base is placed. This has been done to avoid the difficulty the umpire has heretofore encountered in judging balls which either touched the first base or passed over it. For instance, it was this double line of the passage of ground balls over the base which made the difficulty. Under the new rule, which places the base within the foul lines, the umpire has no difficulty in judging hit balls which pass over the plate, as all such balls must now be fair balls, inasmuch as the base is now entirely within the foul ball line.

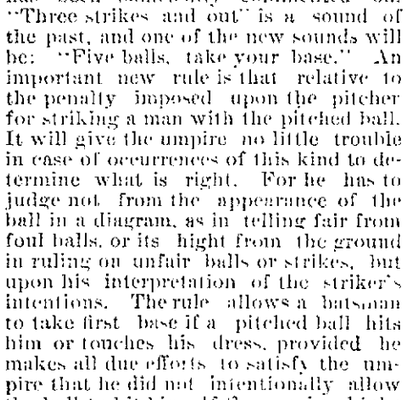
"There is one class of fair and foul hit balls," said Mr. Chadwick, "which generally puzzle batsmen, and that is balls which are known as 'fair fouls.' In judging this class of balls batsmen must bear in mind the important fact that no ball which goes up in the air can become a 'fair foul ball,' as a rule; making the exception applies only to balls hit directly to the ground. The rule decides that wherever such high hit ball falls, whether on foul or fair ground, it becomes fair or foul according as it falls, without regard to where it may rebound. But if a ball hit directly to the ground falls on fair ground and then rebounds



POSITION FOR HIT TO LEFT FIELD.

onto foul ground before passing first or third bases it becomes fair or foul according to where the ball rolls, and according to what ground it first touches."

The feature of the base-ball revolution whereby the batsman is entitled to try to hit four fair balls instead of three has been sufficiently commented on. "Three strikes and out" is a sound of the past, and one of the new sounds will be: "Five balls, take your base." An important new rule is that relative to the penalty imposed upon the pitcher for striking a man with the pitched ball. It will give the umpire no little trouble in case of occurrences of this kind to determine what is right. For he has to judge not from the appearance of the ball in a diagram, as in telling fair from foul balls, or its hight from the ground in ruling on unfair balls or strikes, but upon his interpretation of the striker's intentions. The rule allows a batsman to take first base if a pitched ball hits him or touches his dress, provided he makes all due efforts to satisfy the umpire that he did not intentionally allow the ball to hit him. If the umpire thinks that the batsman might have avoided the ball had he so desired the penalty is

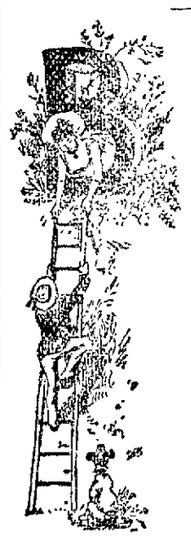


STION FOR A HIT TO RIGHT-FIELD.

not to be inflicted on the pitcher. It is easy to see that this is likely to be a fruitful source of dispute. A batsman with the best intentions in the world may by mere awkwardness or accident appear to invite the ball to touch him when he is really doing his best to get out of the way. No man alive can be depended upon to judge correctly of a player's intentions, and a trial by jury might not reach the truth. If, then, an umpire is in the slightest disfavor with players or spectators on account of previous errors of judgment, however honestly rendered, an unfortunate decision, or for that matter any decision on this point would be sure to involve trouble. It would be a particularly embarrassing situation, for instance, should the batsman get hit with three men on bases at a critical point in the game. It would be to the interest of his side, of course, to secure the run that would ensue from his getting his base; but if he were an honorable player he would endeavor not to allow the wildly-pitched ball to hit him. In case he should not succeed it would devolve upon the umpire to decide whether he had honestly tried to avoid the ball or not, and on the decision might hang one of those picturesque scenes of confusion that, happening now and then, give the humorists justification for their gibes upon the dangerous character of the umpire's vocation.

Another thing which will make the umpire's work difficult and perhaps more than counterbalance the relief from limiting the variety of balls that a batsman may demand, is the rule that for every ball "illegally" pitched the batsman may take his base. "Illegal" delivery consists, of course, in taking more than one step in sending the ball in, or in stepping outside the lines of the pitcher's position. But the batsman is not entitled to a base for a balk; base-runners as before profit by that error. The batsmen have to surrender a cherished privilege to the pitcher in the old rule allowing them to demand a high or low ball. Mr. Chadwick thinks that the importance of this change lies in the relief given to the umpire, but, as pointed out above, this is pretty substantially balanced by the other discriminations with which he will be inflicted under the new code.

The Elopement.



EAU TIFUL was the night and the stars shone bright,
And the bull-dog softly snored,
When John Chawles cried to his bravest bride,
"'Tis I, your own adored.

O, haste, sweet maid, I'm half afraid
Your father's dog will wake,
This tiny string will a ladder bring,
That ladder you will take."

But two hundred pounds doth that maiden weigh,
And the ladder snapped in twain,
Now her father's dog doth her lover chew,
And she calls chew him in vain.

—N. Y. Morning Journal.

The Strong-Minded Female.

She does not seem like other girls,
Whom you and I delight to know:
Her mien is haughty as an earl's,
Her bosom frigid as the snow:
She scorns her lover's joy and woe;
Her heart is silent as a pall:
She's not like other girls, and so
She never told her love at all.

About her head there are no curls,
That lovers like to fondle so;
She is no slave to fashion's whirls,
And would not show her charms—ah, no!
Because she has no charms to show!
The gallants flee her beck and call
For others; this is why we know
She never told her love at all.

She does not act like other girls,
In whom the passions ebb and flow;
She apes the man the while she hurls
Anathemas upon him. Oh,
That ever woman should do so!
No wonder—since within her thrall
There languishes no pleading beau—
She never told her love at all.

ENVOY.

I guess poor man can stand the blow
Of her sharp tongue's most bitter gall,
So long as she through life will go
And never tell her love at all.

—J. J. O'Connell

What Nelly Knows.

She can not read a word of Greek,
Scan Virgil nor yet construe Cæsar;
In mathematics she is weak,
There's nothing of the kind can please her,
No French or German can she speak,
Italian only serves to tease her,
Whether in poetry or prose—
These are not things which Nelly knows.

But that she has a face as sweet
As in a million you'll discover,
Combining beauties so complete
As give no option but to love her,
And that she has a form petite,
A mouth where fairy dimples hover,
Two brown eyes and a cheek of rose—
These are some things which Nelly knows.

Perhaps, too, she may be aware
Of one who'd barter crowns to win her,
Finds her fair, fairer and most fair,
And sees a mundane goddess in her.
But if she guesses, does she care?
I can not tell, as I'm a sinner!
So, what she'll say when I propose,
Is something none but Nelly knows!

—Puck.

Idiosyncrasies of Umbrellas.

I like the sport on a rainy day sitting in an upper window and noting the personal peculiarities and idiosyncrasies of the umbrellas passing on the street below. Most umbrellas are, like their bearers, entirely commonplace, and go bobbing along in the staidest fashion. Others are lively and coquettish and tilt friskly from side to side as they move along, seeming to ogle all the other umbrellas they meet with an air of easy familiarity. Now and then some particularly lively umbrella will take a spin clear around like a romping school-girl released from books and "making cheeses" with her flowing skirts on her way home. Umbrellas with one rib exposed and sticking out in gaunt and poverty-stricken nakedness have a marked disposition to keep the naked rib to the front; for, no matter how often the umbrella may thrust this exposed part of its anatomy to the rear, it will creep to the front again with perverse persistency before the umbrella has gone five rods on its way. There are social umbrellas, which I have seen, from my perch, stop other umbrellas half a dozen times on a single block, thrusting their noses down insinuatingly under the others' very ribs. I have seen hot altercations between quarrelsome umbrellas, and stately obeisance between polite umbrellas of the old school. One would never imagine until he had observed it what a deal of character is revealed in the wet and glistening upper surface of an open umbrella.—*Boston Post.*

How the Texas Boys Were Going to Hang Sam Houston.

INTO our sanctum walked a Texas veteran the other day, who said he was on a visit to New York, and observing the sign, "TEXAS SIFTINGS," he thought he would give us a call. We invited him to take a seat, and he fell into reminiscenes of old times in Texas that were very interesting, for he had lived there all his life.

"By the way," said he, "did you ever hear of the time when the boys came to Austin to hang old Sam Houston?"

We had heard something about it, but not all the particulars.

"Well, you see," continued the Texas man, "it was at the breaking out of the war for the independence of the south, and things were pretty hot down that way. Sam Houston was opposed to secession, and in his blunt, fearless way, had said so, open and above board, and this had created a bitter feeling against him among the fiery, untamed Texans who wanted to secede.

"One day a friend told Houston, who was in Austin, that a lot of young fellows had come there with the avowed purpose of hanging him. Houston didn't appear to be much concerned by the news, but he ascertained where the rendezvous of the sinister young men was. It was a saloon, of course, and while they were discussing their plans the door opened, and who should stride into the room but old Sam Houston himself.

"'Good afternoon, boys,' said the general, in a cordial sort of way; 'anything new?'

"They probably thought it was something new for a man ordained to be hung to walk right into the hands of his executioners, saving them the trouble of hunting him up, and they couldn't speak for astonishment.

"Singling out one of the young fellows, the general said, 'Your face seems familiar to me, young man. Do you live around here?'

"The young man replied that his home was in the vicinity.

"'What might I call your name?' asked Houston.

"'Lamar.'

"'What was your father's name?' continued the general, eyeing him closely.

"'Henry Lamar.'

"'What!' cried the general, 'a son of brave old Harry Lamar! Give me your hand, boy. We were comrades on many a hard fought field. He saved my life once by shooting a Mexican whose bayonet point was at my heart. I am glad to meet a son of Harry Lamar. You have friends here flocking around. Who is this stalwart young fellow? He reminds me of a dear friend who perished at the Alamo. Were it twenty-five years ago I should extend my hand and say, "Put it there, George Courtney."'

"'Why, I am George Courtney—that is my name,' said the young fellow.

"'You George Courtney? Impossible! He was massacred by the treacherous and cowardly Mexican dogs at the Alamo!' cried the general, with mingled excitement and emotion.

"'I am his son, sir,' said the young man with moistened eye and trembling lip.

"Then the general shook him warmly by the hand, while he told him of the time when his father and himself shared together the dangers and privations of border life.

"'My father, too, fought with you, general,' cried another young man, whose memory had suddenly returned to him. 'Do you remember Colonel Underwood?'

"'Not Tom underwood?'

"'Yes, Col. Tom Underwood. He died several years after a Mexican battle in which he was previously wounded.'

"'Ah,' said the general with a tear in his eye, 'poor Tom! I nursed him myself after that job. How I would like to sit down with him now and talk over that retreat of three hundred miles from Santa Anna, in which we participated—how we turned upon him at length at San Jacinto, annihilated the Mexican army at a blow and the independence of Texas was won! Ah, boys, that was a glorious day—April 21, 1835. The date is engraved on my memory at least.'

"And as the old hero recalled the memories of that event he drew himself up to his full, magnificent height, his eye gleamed with the old martial ardor, and his massive form swelled until he appeared a demigod to his breathless listeners. Then by a sudden impulse one of them cried: 'Three cheers for Sam Houston!' And they were given with a unanimity and fervor that made all the saloon fixtures rattle.

"'Thank you, boys,' said the general, with moistened eyes. 'I see you are Texans still.'

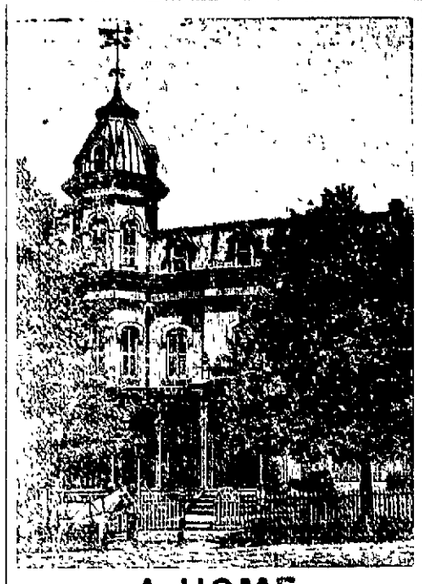
"Then the general remarked, incidentally, that he had heard there was some talk of stringing him up because of his well-known sentiments regarding secession, and asked if anything of that sort had reached their ears.

"They said they had heard nothing of it, and they asserted with entire unanimity that it wouldn't be healthy for any one in Austin to undertake the job, while they are around. They stated emphatically, that a man who had done as much for Texas as Sam Houston had was entitled to hold any sentiments he d—d pleased!"—*Texas Siftings.*

Deficiency of Polite Language.

"This eternal 'beg-pardon' intimation that you have failed to hear is beginning to be tiresome," growled an old gentleman the other day. "'What?' is too abrupt and 'How?' is execrable; and yet some other form besides 'beg pardon' could be used. Why not sometimes say 'I didn't hear you,' or 'Please repeat that,' or 'Excuse my inattention.' Then, too, the speaker sometimes talks in such an indistinct, inarticulate manner that he is the one who ought to say 'beg pardon' and not the patient listener."—*Philadelphia Call.*

"Well, I like a liar," observed Smith, after Brown had been telling him a story. "That is what I call egotism," returned Brown.—*New Haven News.*



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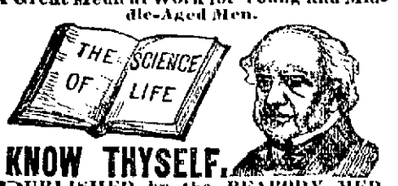

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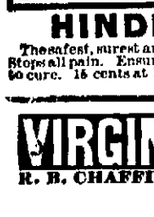

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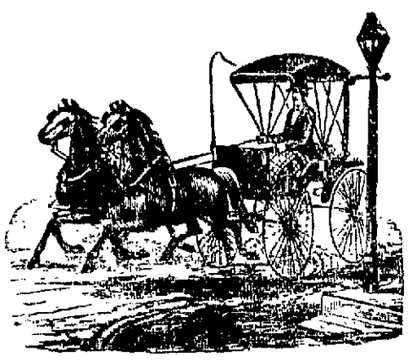

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CHAPMAN.

Miss Ella Ganchat, of Canton, is spending a few days with her sister, Mrs. Cyrus Deckard.

Mr. and Mrs. David Naysmith came up and spent last Sunday at the Currie residence.

Wm G. Miller got his foot badly crushed in the Blaine mine by a fall of coal. He is inproving now.

Messrs. David E. Reese and Mordecai Davis, with their wives, spent last Sunday at North Lawrence.

Some rare specimens of humanity in the form of tramps passed through our village last Sunday. Nothing but money would satisfy them.

Our mines are now running but half time, but it is expected that they will be more brisk in the near future, as the intended five cents advance will have an effect.

John Thomas, president of the O M. A A., of Navarre, spent Monday and Tuesday at Chapman. It is said that John's visit had some political significance, as he was closeted for some time with one of our leading lights in the Democratic party

We are informed that Mr Abel James, of Massillon, has disposed of his Chapman property, Mr Alexander Miller being the purchaser This is the property that Martin Richards, sr., had contracted for, and after occupying for two years backed out

We see from the official report that the price of mining shall be advanced five cents per ton on May 1st, and that five cents more shall be added on Nov. 1st It has been the prevailing opinion that at least ten cents has been due us for the past three months, and how they cut us off with five cents we are at a loss to know One good feature of the report shows the harmony existing between the officers of the National Federation and the National District Assembly K. of L., the latter being a special district composed of miners and mine laborers only, and was organized for the purpose of transacting our mining affairs through the K of L. The treatment is quite a contrast to that of the recent State convention

BROOKFIELD.

Hiram Scott will move to Indiana.

Patterson and Smith started to drill for the Sippo Coal Company this week

Mrs Braine formerly Miss Ida Levers of this place returned to her father's house from Western Kansas last week. She intends remaining here permanently

Sylvester Higerd will be the Republican candidate for Justice of the Peace, Wm Oberlin the Democratic and John R. Walter the Prohibitionist candidates.

Our literary seems to be on the downward road. For the past two nights the performances have been poorer than at first, The bad roads and the warm weather seem to be the cause of it Capital punishment will be the subject of discussion next meeting.

Two more drill holes are finished on the "Section." That drilled by Mr. Christman was a blank while in that drilled by S. A. Peters on Mr. Bayliss' land was found a good thickness of coal the exact thickness not being ascertained. Mr Peters has started another drill hole near the last one.

Miss Mary Houriet and Mr. Chas. Fiscus two of our high school pupils will begin teacher's lives this summer. Miss Houriet will teach the "Sixteen" school in this township. and Mr. Fiscus will teach the "Freeman" school in Perry township We predict they will give satisfaction to the parties employing them.

East Greenville is looking forward to the opening of a coal mine there That event will be quite a boom to that village. The school there, is overcrowded now. What will it be when they have miners' children to take take care of in addition to those those they now have! An effort will be made to get the board of education to grant them a new school building.

DALTON.

Solomon Baughman, aged eighty-seven, and his wife, aged seventy-eight, who were taken out of their beds last Thursday night to rescue them from their burning house, were buried in the Dalton cemetery on Sunday. Mr. Baughman lived about one hour after being taken out of his room, and Mrs. Baughman lived till Saturday morning, when she quietly passed away. Hon. John Baughman, their only son, came on Friday evening with his family. The fire is thought to have originated from some wood near the stove. Had it not been discovered when it was several houses would now have been in ashes. By the efforts of the citizens the fire was extinguished with but a small loss to the building.

A Great Battle

is continually going on in the human system. The demon of impure blood strives to gain victory over the constitution, to ruin health, to drag victims to the grave. A good reliable medicine like Hood's Sarsaparilla is the weapon with which to defend one's self, drive the desperate enemy from the field, and restore peace and bodily health for many years. Try this peculiar medicine.

Two cases of 4-4 heavy Unbleached Muslin offered this week for 4 cts. a yard at Humberger's.

THEY TALK BUSINESS.

What the Council, the Citizens and the Water Company Talked About on Monday.

It was commonly understood that the meeting of the Council, the Citizens' Committee and the Water Works proprietors, on Monday night, would be recorded as a special session. But President Huber, when he called the meeting to order, stated that no one was ready to take definite action as to a schedule of rates, and he recommended that an informal discussion take place instead. Acting on his suggestion, Mr. Killinger nominated Mr. Huber as chairman, and Mr. White as secretary. Both were unanimously chosen.

Mr. Huber then stated the object of the gathering, and asked if the Water Company had any proposition to make.

The Hon. Ellis Morrison, speaking for the Company, spoke very temperately and sensibly of the company's desire to do all in its power to secure the good will of everybody, and its regret that any other sentiment should exist. He read a comparative table of rates, of which the following is the substance

Canton	6 room house	$6 00
Alliance	"	6 00
Elyria	"	7 00
Chillicothe	"	4 00
Sidney	"	5 00
Troy	"	6 00
Urbana	"	2 00
Hamilton	"	5 00
Wooster	"	4 00
Fremont	"	5 00
Ravenna	"	5 00
Mansfield	"	5 00
Lima	"	5 00
Zanesville	each house	2 00
Dennison	each family	1 00

From the conversation that followed, it was evident that the Water Company wished the rates quoted to be the basis upon which the Massillon schedule should be fixed. The Company desired, however, to have the rate made by the faucet and not by the room

Mr Morrison made a short address in which he called attention to the general system of the system just completed and he challenged any city to produce a better Other gentlemen thought it very true that the works were worthy of the pride of all our people, and that, though there might be points in the system not finished to the satisfaction of everybody, the works as a whole were all that the city had expected

Mr Coleman asked what constituted a faucet.

Mr Morrison smiled said he "a faucet is a faucet." He went on to explain however, that a faucet, as understood by water companies, referred to only taps from which water is drawn in vessels or used for ordinary purposes, and did not mean faucets connected with lavatories, bath tubs and the like

Mr. Howells moved that the Water Company, Council and Citizens' Committee meet on Tuesday night and fix a schedule of rates to be adopted Wednesday night. Carried.

Mr Coleman arose and wanted to know about a filter

It took the genial Morrison a long time to explain about the absence of a filter But he did it in this way: The Water Company contracted to do this and so, but when it came to do the actual work, it found that although it would be much more expensive, it would be very much better to build the huge reservoir, instead of using the old dam. So, as a free gift to the city, they built the reservoir, re baptizing it as a settling basin, just as good and ever so much better than a filter.

Mr. Mercer dryly remarked that a "filter" could be put in for $100. He did not describe the filter.

Mr. Killinger asked Mr. Morrison if he considered the reservoir a filter.

"Yes sir," said Mr. Morrison, "I do." Though strictly speaking it is not a filter.

As was eminently proper, the discussion of the question was stopped by an adjournment.

A SPECIAL SESSION.

The Council Favorably Acts Upon an Important Proposition.

Immediately after the joint meeting of the Council and Citizens' Committee on Tuesday night, the Council went into special session, to officially make Wednesday the day for the water works test, and to act upon a letter from Mr. J. W. McClymonds. It took but a moment to dispose of the former matter, after which the clerk read Mr. McClymonds' letter, which was as follows.

MASSILLON, O., Feb. 21, 1887.

Henry Huber, President City Council.

DEAR SIR—I beg to submit herewith for inspection and consideration of the council a scale drawing, showing the construction of a proposed bridge built to connect our main factory, located on the east side of Erie street, with our large engine warehouse located on the west side of Erie street, and would ask the council to pass an ordinance granting us the privilege of constructing such a bridge, to be used for the purposes of our business as stated below. By referring to this drawing you will notice that we will leave the entire roadway free and unobstructed, the bridge being constructed upon the truss plan, and shows a clearance of fourteen feet from the highest level point in the center of the street to the lowest point under the road bridge.

I will beg to submit in this connection that the bridge is absolutely necessary for the proper and economical conduct of our business.

We have in contemplation the erection of a large brick building immediately south of our present engine warehouse, on the west side of Erie street, said building to be of brick, three stories high, and in the neighborhood of seven thousand one hundred feet square. We have in view other improvements on that side of the road, in connection with the building, that will involve considerable expenditures and add greatly to the value of our plant and facilitate the operation of our business.

The carrying out of our proposed plans for the said improvements on the west side of Erie street depends largely upon whether we can have the use of this bridge, and as we are desirous of closing the contracts for material and commencing operations at as early a date as possible, we would ask your honorable body to take immediate action in this matter.

The subscriber, or some other member of the firm, will aim to be present at your meeting to night, and be prepared to answer any questions in relation to the proposed structure in case our design is not clearly set forth and understood in the drawing.

Respectfully submitted,
J. W. McCLYMONDS,
Vice President and Treasurer.

Mr. C. M. Russell was present, and in answer to a question said that the proposed bridge would be built at a point about thirty feet north of the end of the present main building, and would be from twelve to sixteen feet wide The proposed height is two feet higher than the railroad bridge, so that no possible inconvenience can follow its construction. But to obviate any chance for complaint, the firm proposes to build a wide roadway around the rear of its Erie street warehouses, so that teams by going only a few feet out of their way can avoid the bridge altogether.

It was moved that the petition be granted. An ordinance was at once introduced covering the ground, and was passed under suspension of the rules.

ANOTHER SPECIAL SESSION.

The Council Considers the Water Works, and Comes near Accepting Them.

The Scale Which Will Undoubtedly be Adopted.

Realizing the gravity of the matters on hand every member of the City Council was promptly on hand Wednesday night to hear the report of the Citizen's Committee, which had been present at the test.

Speaking for the committee, the Hon. Anthony Howells spoke in eulogistic terms of the works so far as completed. The only trouble was that no filter had yet been built. The test had been made satisfactorily, and the system was one in which people could take pride. The committee, he said, was not ready to report, and he suggested that the council adjourn, and allow the committee to arrange a table of rates with the members of the company who were present. Acting upon this suggestion, the council took a recess, and after two hours of hard labor, the following schedule was fixed to the satisfaction of all concerned:

Bakers per barrel flour	$1 50
Banks one wash basin	6 00
Barber shops one chair	4 00
Each additional chair	2 00
Bath tubs, private, first tub	3 50
Each additional tub	2 00
Bath tubs, public	special
Billiard rooms, first table	$5 00
Each additional table	1 50
Blacksmith shops, one fire	3 00
Each additional fire	2 00
Building purposes, per thousand brick	20
Plastering, per 100 square yards	special
Stone work	special
Hotel or shops, faucet	$6 00
Candy manufactories	special
Churches	free
Dwellings, private, five rooms or less	$3 00
Each additional room up to eight	75
Each additional room after eight	50
Fountains, six hours per day	$5 to $25
Sprinkling lawns, gardens and washing windows	$5 00
Stores	special
Stables, public	special
Stables, private including carriage washing one faucet	$5 00
Offices and sleeping rooms, one faucet	1 00
Photograph galleries	special
Printing offices	"
Public halls first faucet	$ 5 00
Each additional faucet	2 00
Saloons	special
Schools	"
Steam boilers	"
Urinal, public self closing	$ 4 00
" private "	2 00
Water closets, private	2 50
" public,	5 00

PRIVATE METER RATE

For 1,000 gallons or less daily		25
From 2000 to 4,000 gallons per day,	20 cents	per M
" 1000 " 6000 " "	18 "	"
" 6000 " 8000 " "	15 "	"
" 8000 " 10,000 " "	10 "	"

The filter question then came up. Mercer, of the Water Company, guaranteed that the water would always be as clear as that which the committee had examined at the works. After some discussion all members of the committee agreed to recommend the acceptance of the works.

This being the sentiment of the Citizen's Committee, the Council again convened to receive the report. Mr. Williams moved that it be laid on the table until the next meeting.

It was evident that such an action was not at all what the company desired, as it would necessitate their remaining in the city longer. Mr. Morrison urged the Council to accept the work then and there. He offered every guarantee any body could ask, that the streets would be repaired and every thing made satisfactory.

But notwithstanding, Mr. Williams' motion carried, Messrs. Snyder and Huber only, voting against it. The Council then adjourned.

MASSILLON.

Wheat, per bushel	80
Oats	30
Corn	38@40
Barley	65@70
Hay, per ton	10 00
Eggs, per doz.	18
Chickens, per lb.	07
Butter	20
Potatoes	30@50
Family flour, per sack	1.05@1.00

Don't fail to see the Embroideries at Humberger's. A very choice selection and such low prices is the universal verdict.

As everybody knows, C. & G. is the name, easy to remember, of the best five cent cigar in the market.

That big lot of Table Linens in Turkey Reds, at Humberger's, is the cheapest lot of goods in this line ever offered.

THE TEST.

It Proves a Gratifying Success.

Streams Easily Thrown Over the Top of the Highest Edifice on the Highest Point in Town.

The motion made at the special council meeting Monday night provided that the test of the water works should commence Wednesday at 10 o'clock. That meant 11 o'clock, and about that hour nearly all members of the Council and the Citizen's Committee could have been found at the pumping station. It took until noon to complete the examination, and nothing but approbation could be elicited from the examiners. There appears to be no necessity for this paper to give the facts and figures there presented, as they have all been published from time to time in these columns. The dam, the pumps, the standpipe and the pipe system have each occupied much space, and there is no excuse for ignorance on the part of any one The interesting and important part of the test was to ascertain the actual pressure exerted by direct engine force and by the standpipe. The first hose connections were made in the business part of the city, Fire Chief Phil Hess taking the management. Five streams, two from one inch nozzles and three from one and one-eighth inch nozzles were turned on. Large crowds assembled at each hydrant, but the largest was opposite the Opera House That being the tallest business block, every one was interested to see if the water would reach the top. Slowly the water was turned on, and swiftly the stream shot up: higher and higher it went, until, with the simple standpipe pressure of eighty pounds, it went over the roof and down on the other side. Then word was sent to try direct pressure. The hose quivered and threatened to burst, as the gauge marked the rapidly increasing force, and the stream crept up. Finally, one hundred and fifty-five pounds were registered, the water was falling from a point forty feet higher than the highest point of the building, and the committee declared itself satisfied and moved over to West Massillon. The very highest hill in the city, and that one located the farthest from the standpipe, was purposely selected. Four streams were kept playing simultaneously With only the standpipe pressure, the gauge indicated twenty-eight pounds and the water went far beyond the highest building. Then the committee had a connection made with a hydrant near the U. B. Church. The spire of that church reaches an altitude greater than that of any edifice about here, and all were anxious to see if water could be thrown over it. With the standpipe pressure the stream went nearly up. Then the pumps were set to work directly. The gauge clicked and swung, and the wind did its best to defeat the pumps. But steam was triumphant, the gauge marked one hundred and fifty pounds, and the water rained down on the weather vane. Every one was satisfied, more than satisfied. So far as force goes nothing more could have been asked. The committee was wet and tired. It saw that the work was good, and it asked to be allowed to go home.

Resolutions of Respect.

The following resolutions were adopted by Sippo Lodge No. 48 I. O. O. F.

Whereas: in the wisdom of the "Grand Master of the Universe," we have been bereft of the fellowship of our beloved brother John Mong.

Resolved, that in the death of brother Mong, Sippo Lodge has lost one of its oldest and most esteemed members. One who for thirty years has been our constant companion and adviser. One who was always fearless and brave in advocating the pure principles of Odd Fellowship, a true brother in "sickness and distress."

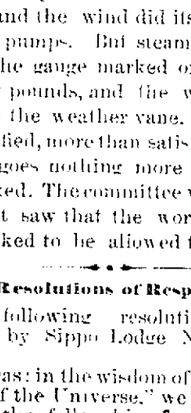
Resolved, that we extend our sympathies in the bereaved family, and in token of his esteemed virtues, our chamber be draped in mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, that these resolutions be spread upon our journal, and published inone of the city papers.

H. C. Brown
H. Huber
Thos. Levirs
} Committee

Mince pie doesn't require to be made of horse meat to produce the night mare.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER



Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y. 5-18t o-p nr-t-e-or-imf

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Corner of Tremont and Erie Streets.

PERRY H. YOUNG,

MANUFACTURER OF

First-Class Light Carriages,

Phætons and Spring Wagons.

My work, for durability, good material, style and finish is not surpassed by any in the State of Ohio. None but the best of workmen employed.
Practical attention given to the

REPAIRING DEPARTMENT.

Backsmithing, Repairing, etc., receive special attention. In addition to my stock, I am selling a cheaper grade of buggies than I make, am handling the best makes of

Columbus Buggies and Phætons

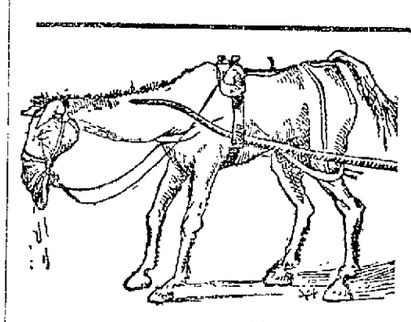
n the city, which I am selling at Lower Rates than can be purchased elsewhere. Agent for the

Watertown Platform Spring Wagons and Buggies,

The best platform wagons made in New York.

Call and examine stock and prices before purchasing. Every vehicle guaranteed to be as represented.

PERRY H. YOUNG.



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Cough Powders,

COLIC MEDICINE,

Horse and Man Liniment,

And Horse Powders!

FIVE REMEDIES.

Invaluable to Horse Owners in Times which Call for Immediate Action.

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containing valuable information with symptomatic indications for use of the above remedies and

TESTIMONIALS

furnishing conclusive evidence of the merits of Gove's Remedies. Sold by druggists and at country stores For further information address,

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Circulars sent by mail on application.

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FINE CONFECTIONS,

Patent and Proprietary Medicines. Call and see prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Choice brands of cigars on sale at the

THE RIALTO,

Reeves' Block, East Tremont Street,

MASSILLON, - : - - - - - OHIO.

CITY LIVERY, SALE AND BOARDING STABLES.

PETERGRIBBLE, Prop.,

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